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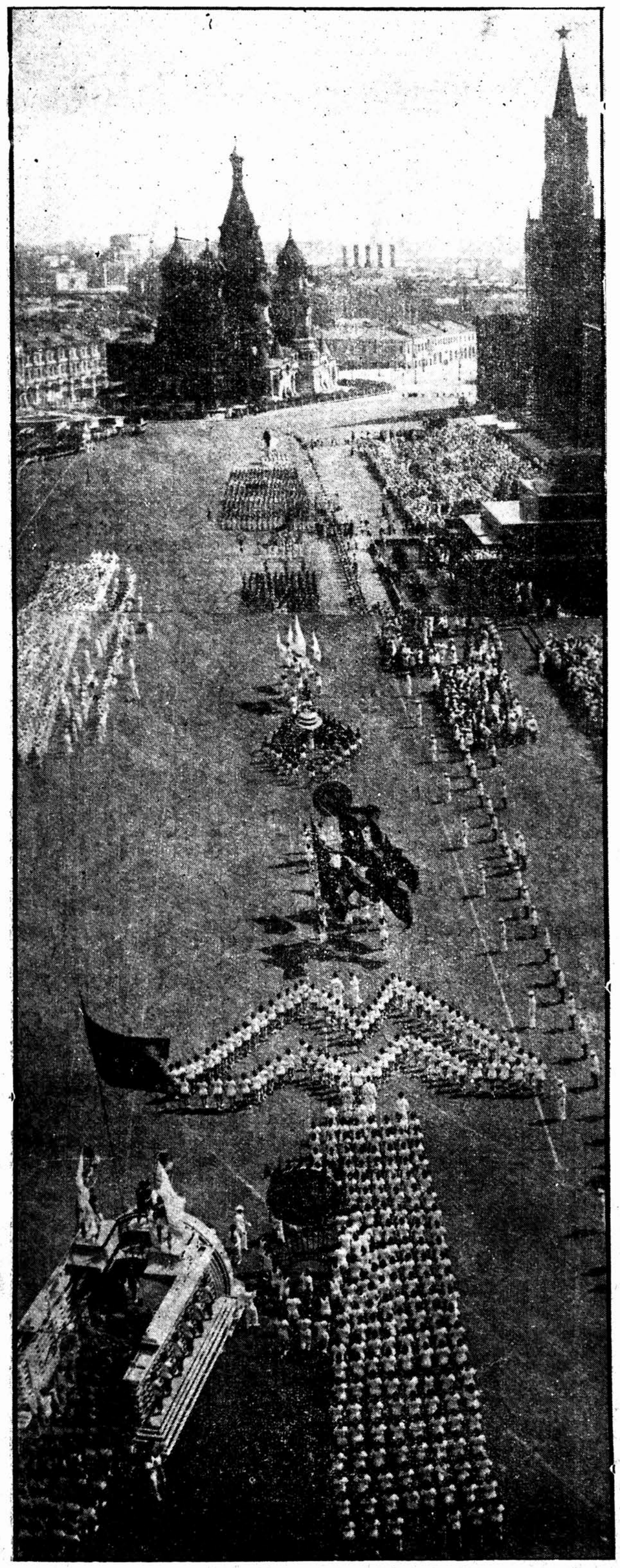
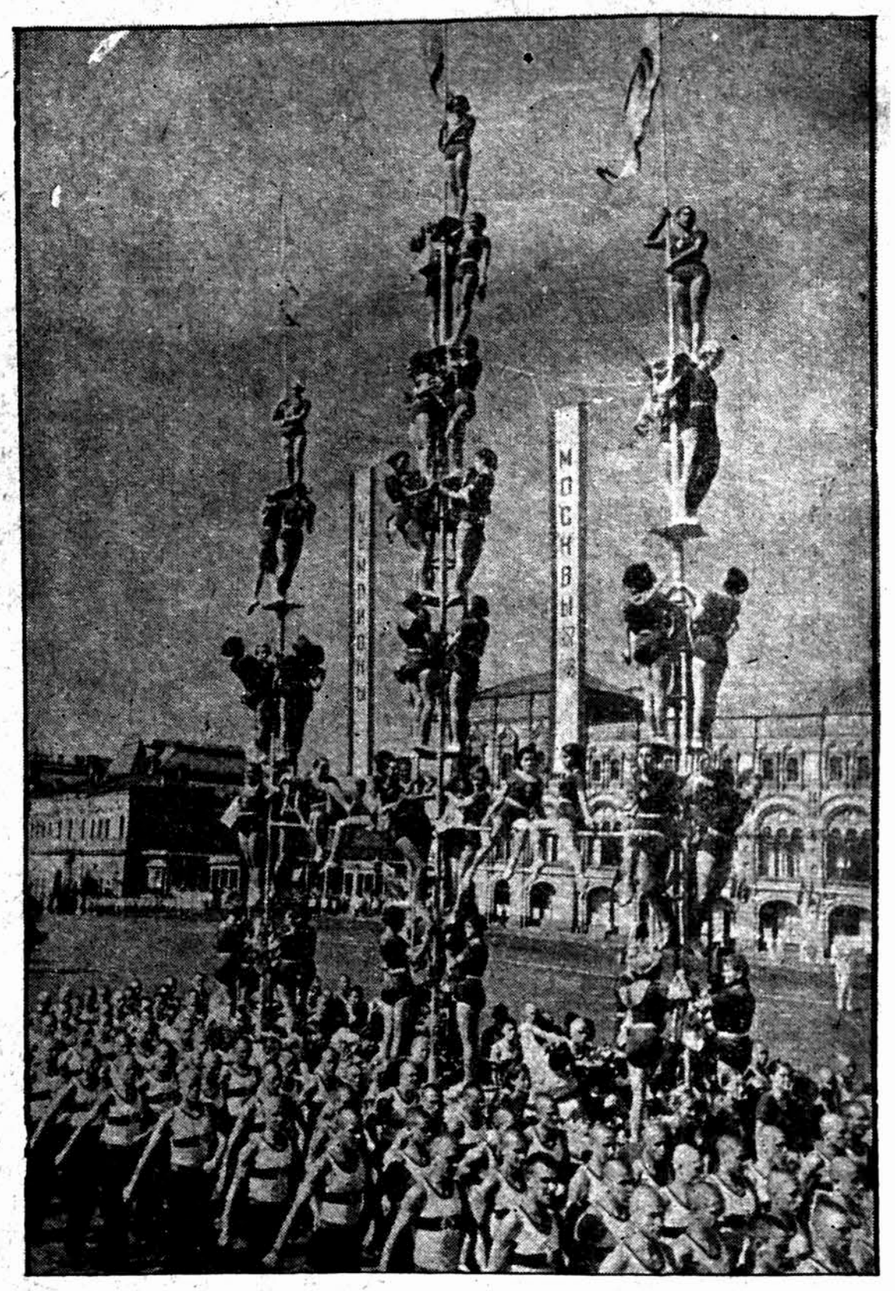
HIS LAST CLIMB?

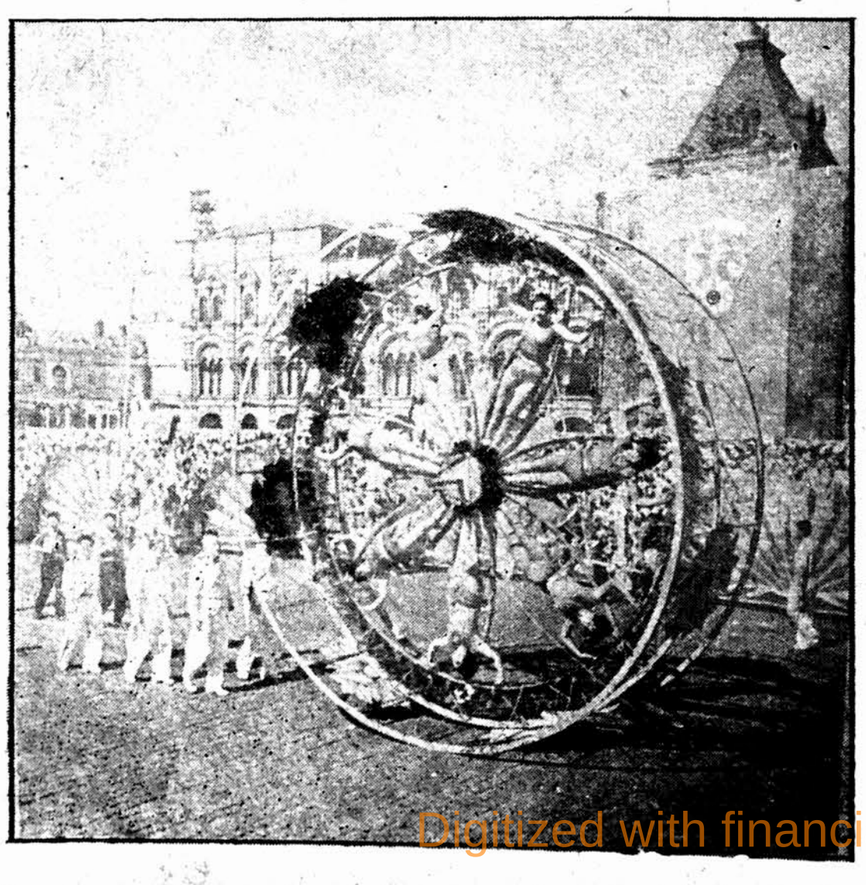
SOVIET DEMONSTRATES ITS NATIONAL FITNESS

Every Industry in Soviet Union has its Sport Club, who all participate in the annual rallies.



Physical Culturists from Metro (Moscow's Underground Railway.)





Champion Gymnasts in Red Square Rally.
(Photos by D. G. Tendulker).

Demonstration by members of "Spartok", Moscow's Sport Organisation.
(See Pages 14-15)

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BOMBAY: JULY 30, 1939.

"Give Him Brandy!"

A Parsi Mother Speaks Out From Her Bitter Experience

By WISDOM

"BRANDY, brandy, quick, give him brandy." "Here, I have some, give her brandy." I was rudely awakened from my drowsiness by these words, and I sat up and saw that my co-occupants of the bus, passing through wonderful scenery by a zig-zag mountain path, were very busy with their mouths. Then I realised that my own drowsiness was also due to bus-sickness. I stared. They were indeed drinking brandy, as if to save their lives, and drinking it with apparent relish. I wondered if some of them did not put it on, merely for the sake of the remedy. And the number of brandy flasks that came out! Do these people always go about with brandy in their pockets, I wondered? Yes, they did. Someone was saying exultantly, "I never go on journeys without brandy. See how useful it is." They shoved it down a little fellow's throat also, despite his protests. "Drink it quickly," rebuked his mother, "if you want to stop your vomitting."

And, in the natural course of events, when we reached level ground, all vomitting did cease. I shouldn't wonder if they put it down to the efficacy of brandy. Brandy at odd times, or perhaps an empty stomach!! Had no doctor ever warned them that brandy, bad at any time, was a veritable poison then? And to give it to a Kid, unmindful of his protests, was, indeed, criminal.

I was on a month's tour. Yes, imagine a month's tour with comparative strangers. Imagine having to live with them in comparative intimacy, staying at the same hotel, travelling in the same bus or train compartment, eating, walking, talking together, and hearing this phrase "give him brandy" (with the pronoun changed as required), say, once a day at least. How would you feel? And how would you feel, supposing you are a teetotaller yourself? Nay, more, supposing through inclination, environment, upbringing, education, experience and conviction, your soul is repelled by the very smell of it, tell me how would you feel then? Such was my unenviable position for a whole month.

A Vicious Circle

A stout, middle-aged lady had, through indiscretion in eating, or not being careful in a strange place, caught a chill, and had diarrhoea. What was the first aid given, before a doctor was called in? Why, that panacea for all ills—brandy. And one smug old gentleman said: "And they want to bring in prohibition. In such cases, don't we see how useful brandy is? What would have happened to this lady, had there been no brandy?" (She, in all likelihood, would not have developed the temperature she did, had she just starved off the effects, and taken a small dose of castor-oil in the morning—as I know through personal experience). It was too much for me. I turned to him and said: "There is no need for brandy under any conditions. What's this little passing ailment? My daughter, at seven years of age, had pneumonia, and some doctors swore that unless she were given brandy, she would die. Yet we nursed her back to perfect health without giving her a drop of it." He made some murmured remark about "everybody's constitution not being the same." You undermine your children's constitutions with this pestilence, and when, because of it, they fall an easy prey to illness, you again drug them with it. You are, indeed, caught in a vicious circle. And people refuse to listen to the voice in the wilderness, raised in just protest. Nothing short of force and law will cure the evil.

Another lady felt weak and giddy, and the local doctor was called in. He diagnosed the case as anaemia, and plenty of food and strong stimulants were advised. Yes, "give her brandy," was said even by a doctor. But, looking at him closer, I felt he would. He was a fat, big-bellied, self-satisfied sort of man, who believes that eating and drinking pave the way to health. A drastic upheaval of the whole vicious system is needed, if we aim at a clean bodied and clean-minded posterity

Next, a fine young fellow, the life and soul of our party, complained of "headache." "Give him brandy." The usual remedy was handy, and despite my protests, it was taken. The result was as might have been foreseen Worse headache. Then came "aspirin." Next to brandy, aspirin holds the place of honour in these good people's medicine-box. But, to no avail. Fever followed. No doctor was available, as we were in an out-of-the way place then, so the enema-can I always carry with me, came of use, and the fever was gone, and our hero was fit to crack his jokes again, not the least of them being my aversion to brandy!

One of the places we did in our tour was extremely cold. We were all freezing, mostly because we were not adequately clothed and shod for such climate. However, keeping active, kept some of us warm. But, others sought relief in the usual bottle, and I saw that those were the very ones who felt the cold most, and experienced many ill effects from it too. And doctors tell me that drinking liquor to keep warm, is the worst use you can make of it.

Hollow Hue And Cry

And this is the beverage, the use of which is about to be forbidden by law, for which people fight and clamour. This is the drink for which they cry as if it were a nectar of the gods! Prohibition, they say, is an encroachment upon personal liberty. Every law then must be considered such an encroachment, the law against thieving and murdering, for instance. But, a poor man, who sees his wife and children dying for want of a little money, might commit theft. And a just man, when his blood is boiling at, say cruelty, might kill in the heat of the moment. These men must be punished by law. Personal liberty must give way to public safety. But, a man who systematically drinks and ruins his whole family, and incidentally, the future of his country; and the man who, by trading in this abhorrent drink, encourages this vice, these men are to be allowed to go on their way, and hands off, if you please, from their personal liberty!

So many people will lose their jobs when prohibition comes, we are told, and what will become of them and their dependents? What happened when the obnoxious slave trade was abolished in America? Did not the traders go into great loss thereby? But, will anyone tell me that consideration for those should have

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Dublin's New Lord Mayor (Mrs. Tom Clarke) pays her first official visit to the President of the Irish Republic, Mr. Simon de Valera.

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War Drives Japanese To Adopt Short Hair-Cut

China "Incident" And Hitler Youth Visit Tell On Barber's Profession

(From A Tokyo Correspondent)

WAR'S heavy hand is raised against long hair styles for men, according to Mr. Shinji Okubo, principal of the Meiji Barber School. The preferred alternative is the military haircut more correctly called a shave, and the combined influence of the hostilities and the Hitler Youths' visit is leading Japanese men to the sacrifice in increasing numbers, he says:

"If they insist on wearing their hair long, they simply must use pomade to keep it out of their eyes and ears and avoid the socialist look", he explained.

"But pomade is the problem. The oil which formerly formed its base is being used now for airplane engines. Pomade manufacturers have to buy it in all its filth and weakness drained from the crankcase, refine it and add quantity of perfume to blot out the disagreeable smell. Fortunately, the Oriental nose isn't so sharp as the Occidental, so we can always satisfy the customer by adding an extra dose of eau-de-cologne if necessary."

The scissors situation also is acute. "I suspect the military has had something to do with the material control regulation", continued Mr. Okubo. "Funny thing, but scissors and razors are way up, while clippers are easy to buy."

Cost Double

Mr. Okubo blames the material control measures and import restrictions for boosting barber costs 100 per cent. In spite of the costs situation, but perhaps because of the trend toward short hair, the Meiji Barber School is able to continue its excellent record over 43 years, which makes it the oldest such in Japan.

"We have only 20 students right now, largely because restrictions make it hard for new barbers to set up practices of their own", the principal stated. "It costs yens 4,000 to yens 5,000 to launch your own business. Very little of that represents training fees, for we charge only yens 400 for year's course, although the students do have to furnish their own supplies.

"Our 20 get plenty of expert instruction, for there are 10 members on the faculty. Our professors, of course, keep up their own private jobs on the side.

They teach here at fixed times morning, afternoon and evening, so the students have a pretty free schedule. Between classes, the students of whom four are women, practice what they learn from the school dummies by cutting the locks of their own clienteles. When they gain a bit of experience, toward the end of the course, they average 70 heads a month, usually younger students and members of soldiers' families to whom free barber tickets have been given". Mr. Okubo has considerable respect for the Japanese barber.

Etiquette Studied

"He has to be a sort of Jack-of-all trades", was the explanation. "Here the students study etiquette, medical science chemistry, English, sanitation and morals as well as conventional clipping, shaving and dandruff removal. Our motto is 'the customer must get his money's worth'.

For a slight sum, the customer who goes to one of my graduates can get any style of haircut he wants, shave which includes forehead, nose and ears a back massage, a dandruff treatment, which has its rougher moments, a shampoo, a good dose of pomade, a facial and finally an application of odoriferous lotion which will cling to people for yards around.

We only have to add manicure and pedicure to equal and exceed the foreigner barber, and there is no demand amongst the Japanese for these effeminate practice yet. The latest thing with us is make-up for women, to follow their face shave.

We pay attention to the finer points too. Supple hands are the greatest attribute to the barber, so our students practise a hand exercise for half an hour each morning before school. Another thing is footwork. Barbers get extremely tired and roll all over their patients if they do not have the art of pedal placement. Sometimes the best way to teach it is through pedal application."

Mr. Okubo is glad that the stigma which formerly hung over the barber has now melted into oblivion.

"The whole business, in its modern aspect, started in the fourth year of Meiji when a decree made topknots illegal. Barber business boomed. The only trouble was lack of skill. So the Japanese swarmed to learn the trade from foreign barbers or any body posing as such. But, there was barber resistance, also for many die-hards refused to dispense with their topknots. Students had their hair clipped by their more progressive comrades. By the middle of the Meiji era, modern barbering was intrenched with razors to replace the knives with which the Samurai used to scrape their faces and pates."

DIARY OF A PACT

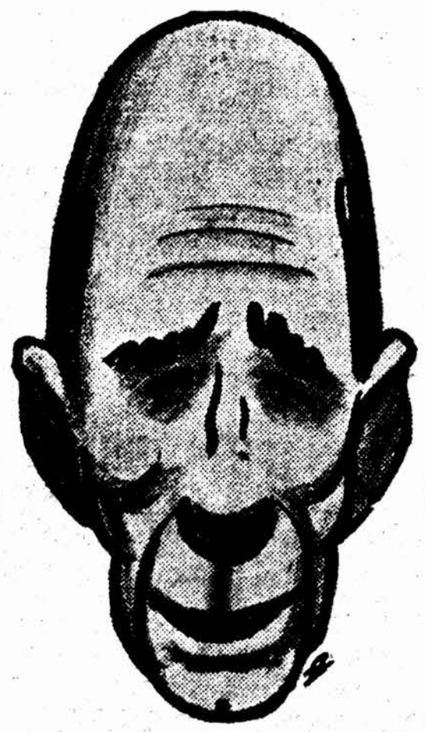
By JULES RIVER in "Le Canard Enchaine," Paris

Monday

The experts of the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay worked yesterday in an atmosphere of optimism on counter-proposals from Moscow for the Anglo-Franco-Russian Pact. Newspapers emphasise the real progress achieved in the Russian Army as regards material, strategy and discipline. The Russian Army is one of the finest in Europe.

Tuesday

Moscow counter-proposals have been made the subject of Franco-British counter-proposals, which have endangered the conclusion of the Pact. The atmosphere in Moscow is frankly pessimistic. The conversations are on the point of being broken off.



LORD HALIFAX "hopes shortly to send further instructions."

The Paris newspapers rightly remark that the Bolshevik army is one of the poorest in Europe. To ally oneself with Stalin is to weaken oneself. It would be a mistake which we shall not commit.

Wednesday ...

The Franco-British counter-proposals have been the subject, in Moscow, of fresh counter-proposals which form the basis of an interesting exchange of views. The desire to reach an agreement is manifest. There is talk of the Pact's being concluded to-morrow.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

Russia will guarantee the integrity of Holland while we Franco-British will guarantee the integrity of Lithuania.

The newspapers draw special attention to the inexhaustible economic resources of Russia and to its powerful air force. The days of Kronstadt are recalled with emotion.

Thursday

A set-back has occurred in the negotiations between Moscow and Paris-London. Stalin is now demanding that we shall guarantee the territorial integrity of Finland, in exchange for his support for our possible help to Portugal, which, furthermore, is not anxious for us to protect her. There is perceptible coolness in the conversations. Rupture is imminent.

The newspapers are rightly recalling that, since Stalin has had no less than 230 marshals and 800 generals shot, the Red Army is completely disorganised. It

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WILL PRESS WORKERS ENJOY PROHIBITION?

A Lesson From Benjamin Franklin

(FROM MR. M. C. MODY)

The autobiography of Benjamin Franklin provides exceptionally interesting reading for Printers.

As a very young man he was sent to England, where he found employment as a compositor, and his remarks on the habits of the English Printer of 200 years ago are illuminating.

His companion at the press drank, every day, a pint of ale before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and noon, a pint at noon, a pint at six o'clock, and a pint after he had finished work. The workmen argued that it was necessary to drink strong beer to be strong, but Franklin confounded them all by carrying up and downstairs a heavy forme in each hand, while they could carry one only in two hands.

TOUGH ON TEETOTALLER:

On his arrival, although he was a teetotaller, he had paid five shillings as his footing to the pressmen, which they had spent in drink, and when he was transferred to the composing room another five shillings footing was demanded, which he refused to pay. He found that the "chapel ghost" transposed and broke up his copy, mixed his type and subjected him to similar annoyances, so that finally, "convinced of the folly of being on ill-terms," he consented to pay. This put him right with the men, and he later became influential enough to persuade some of them to leave off their muddling breakfast, and partake of a better meal at the same cost as a pint of beer, namely 1½d.—"The Printer".

TANGANYIKA

THE Tanganyika Territory is a bloc of Africa between the great lakes of the continent, and its eastern side is washed by the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika is the largest country under the administration of the Colonial Office. The Territory comprises that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which, under Article 22, Part 1. of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and associated Powers agreed, should be administered under a Mandate by His Britannic Majesty.

Mandates are of three kinds, having been divided at the Peace Conference into the ugly classification of A, B and C. Class A applied to the countries of Iraq (now free), Syria (under French domination) and Palestine, whose independence.

> "could be provisionally recognised, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance, until they were able to stand alone."

Class B comprises the ex-German Central African possessions, in which the mandatory power is responsible for the administration, and undertakes to promote the moral and material welfare of the people.

Class C applies to those countries, like South West Africa, which

> "can best be administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territories."

The mandate for Tanganyika is of class B.

Population And Revenue

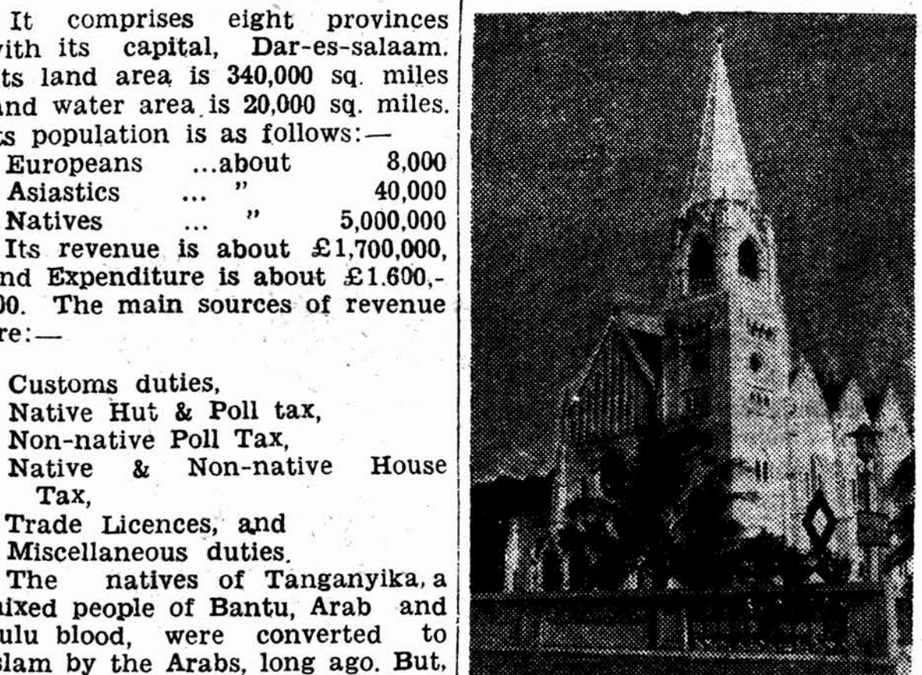
It comprises eight provinces with its capital, Dar-es-salaam. Its land area is 340,000 sq. miles and water area is 20,000 sq. miles. Its population is as follows:—

Europeans	...about	8,000
Asiastics	... "	40,000
Natives	... "	5,000,000

Its revenue is about £1,700,000, and Expenditure is about £1.600,-000. The main sources of revenue are:—

Customs duties,
Native Hut & Poll tax,
Non-native Poll Tax,
Native & Non-native House Tax,
Trade Licences, and
Miscellaneous duties.

The natives of Tanganyika, a mixed people of Bantu, Arab and Zulu blood, were converted to Islam by the Arabs, long ago. But, after the advent of the European missionaries, they have fast been proselytizing to Christianity. Some Muslim native women, however, still prefer their all-black overall



Boy Scouts Band of H. H. the Aga Khan School.

"German East Africa" Of Pre-War Time...

By Mr. MAHMUD

(Erstwhile Resident in Africa).

in defiance to the now-prevalent half-nude western dress.

Climate

The climate of its coast is characterised by high humidity of atmosphere, a fair rainfall, and a temperature moderated by the proximity of the Indian Ocean. The average temperature is 78 degrees. The rainfall averages about 40". From May to September is the cool and dry season, while from October to April is the driest and hottest time of the year. The central plateau has a colder and pleasanter climate. The highlands of Kilimanjaro etc., have a climate which is almost European.

About 60 per cent. of the total non-native population are Indians. Some 1,000 of them know English. Nearly 58 per cent Indians are literate. Gujarati, Urdu and Tamil are the languages mostly in vogue there, among them. There are over 100 native dialects spoken in the Territory, but "Swahili" is a sort of lingua-franca, which is essentially a Bantu language in grammatical structure, syntax and vocabulary, though largely mixed with Arabic.

Indian Commercial Enterprise

Almost the entire trade of the country has been in the hands of Indians who, as pioneers, have taken a leading part in the development of the Territory. They are also engaged there in Government service and in many professional occupations.

Agriculture is the primary source of wealth in Tanganyika and is likely to remain so, although the country has other resources which are almost untapped, as yet. Apart from native agriculture, non-native cultivation is chiefly concerned with sisal, which is mostly cultivated by a great Indian firm, Messrs. Karimjee Jiwanjee & Co., on their

"Sepoy Statue," Dar-es-Salaam.

extensive sisal estates. They are also interested in rubber, kapok, cocoanut, coffee and timber. On their innumerable estates, more than 10,000 Europeans, Indians and natives are employed. Other products of the country are food-crops, bees-wax, copra, cotton, groundnuts, rice, simsim, tea and tobacco.

Tanganyika is rich in mineral products, which are:—gold, diamond, salt, mica, tin, coal, iron, copper, asbestos, graphite, semi-precocious stones, bitumen and oil, etc.

Fauna of the country is, buffalo, elephant, giraffe, hippopotamus, rihnoceros, leopard, lion, cheetah serval, hyena, dog, warthog, bush-pig and zebra, etc.

Flora contains the following types of forest:—

Rain forest,
Savannah,
Bush forest
Mangrove,
Lakbasin forest, and
Grass, Alpine and Moorland.

The plantations are of Eucalyptus, Teak and Cedar. The country is very picturesque in its natural scenery.

The unit of currency is shilling, consisting of 100 cents.

Administration

The Territory is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Chief Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Directors of Medical and Sanitary services, of Education, and of Public works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs. The laws of the Territory are made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, which consists

Roman Catholic Church Dar-es-Salaam.

Khoja Aghakhani Jamatkhana Building, Dar-es-Salaam.

of the Governor, 13 Official and not more than 10 non-official members, who are nominated by the Governor and hold office for five years. There are three Indian legislators.

The laws consist of Imperial Orders-in-Council relating to the Territory, certain English and Indian Acts applied either wholly or in part, local Ordinances, and Orders and Rules made thereunder. Apart from the Legislative Council, for judiciary, there is a Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, then a High Court, then Special Tribunal, and then Subordinate Courts.

Indians in Tanganyika are admitted to only junior clerical and other posts, like those of sub-asstt. surgeons, sub-inspector of police, teachers, compounders, fitters, artisans, etc.

There are 32 Indian schools with an enrolment of about 3,000 pupils. About 500 pupils are privately taught. Eight schools are in the Grant-in-aid list. H H The Agha Khan School at Dar-es-salaam, which is only for the Khoja Aghakhani Community, is the biggest school containing about 900 pupils boys and girls together, who are taught separately. It possesses its own Boy Scouts and band.

The deposit payable by immigrants entering into the Territory is £100. The authorities have wide powers to exclude undesirables.

Status Of Indians

In theory, Indians enjoy the same political status as other British subjects, but in practice there is growing that racial discrimination against them which is becoming a matter of grave concern to the Indian settlers. They are represented on Advisory Committees and Legislative Council, but this representation is very inadequate in proportion to their numbers. Owing to the German colonial propaganda, with an eye especially on Tanganyika the Britishers seem, at present, inclined to conciliate Indians, temporarily.

The general economic condition of the Indian Community, is satisfactory. But, Indian manufacturers and financiers are required to take more interest in the Tanganyika market, and an Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa is an urgency.

Grants of Rights of Occupancy

(Continued On Page 54)

Lyric Poet Of Perfect Style

Verner Von Heidenstam, Sweden's Greatest Poet, Celebrates His 80th Birthday

Verner von Heidenstam, one of Sweden's greatest poets, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Belonging to a family originating from Germany, Verner von Heidenstam was born at the manor of Olshammar in 1859. He is a very noble type of aristocrat, in appearance, way of thinking and demeanour, and has always been able to lead a free and independent life.

Owing to delicate health, he had to leave the school in Stockholm where he was being educated, and spent most of his early youth travelling in South Europe and in the Orient.

During his stay abroad, he was strongly influenced by the East, whose beauty, motley crowds and brilliant colouring enraptured him. His first book, "Pilgrimage and Wander-Years" is an inspired hymn to the Orient.

He then studied painting for some time at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, but soon found that his real means of expression was not colour, but the written word. Returning to Sweden at the end of the eighties, he published the above-mentioned collection of poems, "Pilgrimage and Wander-Years," an epoch-making event in the history of Swedish literature. Up to then realism had reigned supreme in art and writing. Now Heidenstam fought for new ideals, praising the carefree joy of life, the divine gift of fancy, "which cannot be denied us lest we die." He maintained that poetry is not meant to represent the exact reality, and he asserted the importance of subjectivity and the sovereign power of the imagination. He challenged the drab, everyday rationality of the times. And so romanticism was re-born.

A Literary Rebel

In this new idealism, this revolt against the utilitarian poetry of contemporary writers, he found many followers, such as Gustaf Froding, Selma Lagerlof, Erik Axel Karfeldt. A further manifestation of Heidenstam's love of the East was the novel "Endymion," written shortly after the cycle of poems. Endymion emboldes the East doomed to death in its encounter with Western civilisation and gives vivid, fascinating pictures from the Orient.

The fantastic, auto-biographical novel "Hans Alienus" concludes the first period of the author's production. It shows the development of a personality through the various stages of life. Hans Alienus sets out to find beauty, but at last has to abandon his vain pursuit of happiness and, like a pilgrim, wends his way towards the home of his childhood in the far North, the sombre woods of Tiveden.

And from now on the great traveller, the cosmopolitan, becomes a fervent interpreter of the love for his native country. Out of his deep feeling for the locality where his childhood had been spent there springs up an ardent patriotism.

A National Epic

It is nationalism that stamps the whole of his later works. He was seized with a profound admiration for the great figures in Sweden's history, and his mighty national epic "The Charles Men" constitutes a proud monument to his love for Sweden and its people. With these tragic and philosophical tales of the Swedish king, Charles XII, and his men, Heidenstam has created, by the side of the central figure, a magnificent gallery of heroes, officers and drummer boys, soldiers and farmers, from the time of Sweden's decline as a Great Power.

The next big work by Heidenstam was a splendid biography devoted to one of Sweden's great personages: "Saint Birgitta's Pilgrimage," in which he gives an admirable picture of genius and its bitter lot on earth; to be forced to sacrifice happiness for duty. At the beginning of the 20th century Heidenstam wrote another important historical navel, "The Folkunga Tree," including the fascinating story of the first ancestor of the Folkunga dynasty, and "The Bjalbo Heritage," giving magnificent pictures of the fights between Birger jarl's sons. The Folkunga tales form a great epic of mediaeval times and is told with profound knowledge and vivid imagination.

For the young, Heidenstam has written "The Swedes and their Chieftains," a wonderful historical textbook, corresponding to Selma Lagerlof's geographical tale, "Nils Holgersson."

Heidenstam has produced many other works in verse and prose, one of the foremost being his poetical collection "A People," which includes the glorious poem "Severige," dear to every Swedish heart and often sung—to a beautiful melody by the Swedish composer Vilhelm Stenhammer—together with the National Anthem.

Awarded Nobel Prize

Heidenstam first lived at his native place Olshammar; afterwards at times in Stockholm. For some years around 1900 he settled down at his country house Naddo, near Birgitta's old town, Vadstena. Since 1925 he has made his home at the manor of Ovralid, in Ostergotland, a province abounding in memories of the past.

Even in the autumn of his life Heidenstam is still in possession of an amazing vitality and has kept alert his vivid intellect. The poet's commanding figure is still erect, and his eyes have the fire of genius and enthusiasm.

Distinctions of various kinds have been conferred upon him. Having been made Honorary Doctor of Philosophy at Stockholm University in 1909, he was elected a member of the Swedish Academy in 1912 and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1916. He was also received many foreign marks of honour, although in other countries he has hardly won the appreciation he deserves, owing perhaps to the difficulty of rendering full justice to his masterly style in a foreign language.

Finally, the following, which might be called a synthesis of Heidenstam's life-work, may be cited from an address in connection with a prize recently awarded him:—

"To the great patriotic writer, who, although advanced in years, has kept his fighting power, who created national romantic writing in Sweden, the lyric poet of perfect style who, from various impressions of his wander-years .....found the way to the forces of his native place and his country, the epicist who in his historical novels, in an incomparable manner, gave life to the great men of Swedish history.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Gateway Of The Sphinxes

Excavations At Hermopolis—Unique Finds In Middle Egypt

CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

The German Hermopolis expedition has been working since 1929 at the excavation of the ancient city of Hermopolis on the Tell-el-Ashmunain, north of Mallawi, Mudiria Asyut. The ancient name of the City Khmunu, Coptic Shmun, is still preserved in the name of the modern village Ashmunian in the southern part of the Tell. In April 1938 the sixth season of the German expedition ended with the discovery of the "Gateway of the Sphinxes" the entrance of a holy district, decorated with sphinxes, statues of kings, obelisks and stelae. The "Gateway of the Sphinxes" is dated to the time of the High-Priest Petosiris (under Alexander the Great, about 330 B.C.), since it was he who had built the enclosure wall of brick measuring 570 X 590 m. and 15 m. thick, surrounding the above-mentioned holy district. But the connexion of the "Gateway of the Sphinxes" with that enclosure wall and with the other parts of the holy district is not clear. The principle aim of the seventh season of the German Expedition was to clear up this topographical problem.

Temple Of Thot

The excavation began with the clearing of a surface which was left unworked in April 1938 near the Gateway of the Sphinxes" measuring 20 X 20 m. and depth of 3 - 4 m. to water level. In the deepest layer of this surface were found the ruins of a pylon of Ramesses II, which was in front of the "Gateway of the Sphinxes". which was built by Petosiris as a monumental entrance to the temple of the Ptolemies. This one was long believed to be the principal temple of Thot, lord of Hermopolis, and until 1825., when it was destroyed, it was the greatest building on the Tell and one of the most impressive temple of the whole of Upper Egypt.

In the rubbish was found a stela of king Nectanebos (Dynasty XXX, about 370 B.C.) containing two representations of this king before the god Thot, lord of Hermopolis, and the goddess Nehmetawaj, and an inscription of 35 lines of hieroglyphs recording his deeds. A colossal statue of king Nectanebos was found near the stela.

The foundations of the pylon of Ramesses II were constructed by blocks from a destroyed temple of Amenophis IV (Aknaton). A great number of these blocks are decorated with reliefs in the well-known style of Amarna. It has not yet been possible to join the blocks and to reconstruct the scenes, and they could only be studied separately. Some of the blocks show the royal family and the nobles of their court, others a temple or a place with servants

(Continued On Page 53)

Strange Dinner Table Delicacies

SNAILS, ROTTEN EGGS, DECAYED FISH, BIRDS' NESTS, LOCUSTS, MIDGES, WORMS, INSECTS AND A HUNDRED OTHER UNIMAGINABLE ARTICLES—ALL COME IN HANDY TO MODERN GOURMETS

THE so-called Roman or edible snail is a delicacy which is eaten in England only in certain foreign restaurants, writes Mr. E. G. Boulenger in the "New Statesman and Nation". The animal o is common on many of our southern chalk hills and was once believed to have been introduced by the Roman colonists. Recently, however, the mollusc, which is universally cultivated on the Continent, has been proved by fossil remains to be indigenous. But whatever may be its claim to classic introductions to this country, there is no doubt that the pleasure-loving Roman first undertook its serious cultivation as a "bonne bouche". Fuivius, regarded as the father of the industry, had a large snail farm at Tarquinium, his stock being graded in enormous runs in the charge of a staff of slaves. It was part of the slaves' duty to head off stragglers from their allotted pens and to drive away birds many of which shared all the human gourmet's enthusiasm for the succulent escargot. The modern French snail farm consists of a number of wire-netting enclosures planted with lettuce and special grass, but just before the "season" certain fattening mixtures are provided. Condensed milk is favoured by modern cultivators though the Romans used a mixture of milk and wine in order to encourage the rotundity demanded by epicures. In certain Continental restaurants the snail waiter is a person of consequence, and may be distinguished by having a snail shell adorning his buttonhole.

"Sea Cucumber"

Only extensive travel can bring home to one the full import of the saying "One man's meat is another man's poison". Australia, for instance, derives a very large revenue from the sea cucumber or beche-de-mer, which is actually a relative of the starfish Beche-de-mer swarms upon the Barrier Reef, and its fishery and subsequent curing constitutes a vast industry employing thousands of workers. The animal is canned and smoked and imported by hundreds of tons to China, where they form the basis of a nutritive if glutinous dish.

Another delicacy—one commanding an exorbitant price throughout the Orient—is the edible bird's nest. The nests are attached to the face of rocks, and according to natives the birds fly up to heaven to obtain their building material. Almost inaccessible ledges form the favoured nesting sites and the difficulty and danger involved in gathering the nests are responsible for their very high prices. The nests are gathered three times a year, care being taken to collect only just when the building is finished, for if they are taken after the eggs are laid the birds are believed to disappear for ever.

"Vintage" Eggs And Sardines

China is indeed the land of strange dishes, one of the most peculiar perhaps being the "vintage" egg. Ancient eggs, regarded as bad form, even at election time, are priced according to the number of years they have been kept, and in a Chinese restaurant, a client may be given an egg-list from which he may carefully choose an egg according to his means much as we might choose a vintage claret.

The term vintage reminds me that I can recommend the epicure to sample a vintage sardine—a commodity obtainable at a few London shops. The fish having lain in oil for five or more years, so long in fact that its bones have passed out of being, acquires a special bouquet that will appeal to the gourmet.

Even the adventurous diner will fight shy of most forms of insect food, but an insect which we have all consumed is the bright red cochineal insect, a creature allied to that garden pest, the greenfly. It is the cochineal insect which yields the scarlet dye used in ornamenting a host of dishes. The winged male is active, but the wingless female is just a bag of skin with a few legs and leads the dullest possible life. When quite a baby the lady cochineal insect attaches herself to a bush that serves her purpose and there remains until she lays her eggs and dies. A cochinealery may consist of a hundred thousand cactus plants kept trimmed to a height of five feet for the convenient gathering of the crop. When ready the insects are brushed into baskets. The value of the insects annually exported to the dinner tables of Great Britain amounts to close on £500,000.

On some of the Central African lakes a minute midge rises from the water in dense clouds. They are caught by the inhabitants who compress them and make them into cakes which are regarded as delicious food. These cakes are specially popular with the female population as they are very fattening and are an aid to the native ladies in acquiring that degree of plumpness which corresponds with the local notion of beauty.

No further afield than North Africa, locusts are relished by both the Arabs and the European residents. The insects, shorn of wings and legs and fried in oil, rival the finest prawns.

Marine Worms

The enthusiasm with which northern gourmets hail the oyster each recurring autumn, pales to nothing before the Palado, which is found off the coasts of certain islands in the Pacific. The Palado is neither more nor less than the gaily coloured egg masses of a marine worm, such egg masses floating by their countless millions on the sea surface. They appear at dawn and for two days only in October and November upon the day before and the day after the moon is in its last quarter. Natives and whites together put to sea on such occasions, pulling the catch aboard and then rushing the egg masses to shore since they must be eaten fresh to be properly appreciated. In some of the islands this strange fishery has evidently been observed from remote antiquity since the swarming of the eggs has been incorporated into the native calendar.

Life for the cultured gourmet should be one long gastronomic adventure, yet in our own islands at least, prejudice stands between us and a hundred delicacies. Even quite common foodstuffs are only accepted if presented under fancy names. Dog Fish, Wolf Fish and Angler Fish must be called by the more aristocratic name of Rock Salmon before we will eat them.

Of the two hundred kinds of fish commonly found in home waters about a score find general acceptance. Bass and Weever for example, both amongst the best of sea fish, are almost invariably sent to the Continental markets where they fetch a high price. Again our rock lobster, known abroad as "Langouste", is generally exchanged by West Country fishermen with the French fishermen for common lobster our most popular crustacean, but held inferior to the Langouste on the other side of the Cnannel. Since the demand does not justify the porterage, our trawlers daily put overboard vast quantities of Fiddler crabs, sea urchins, enormous deep-sea oysters, clams, and a host of edible animals of every description.

To sum up, the delectable qualities of our wild food supply deserves a more general appreciation, whilst to the traveller there is before him a vast field of unexplored country—if only he will venture.

"You don't remember me Professor! Why once you asked me to marry you!"
"Really. And did you?"

EXCELSIOR!

And who shall upward, onward lead
This Ancient Nation now so weak?
Who if not you, ye youths who seek
The way of Sacrificial Deed?

Torch-bearers of To-morrow ye!
The Future's Pledge: New India's Band:
The Builder's Task ye understand
And you will set the Nation free!

"Excelsior!" Higher Higher still
Your watchword rings, you message sings
There up the Watch Tower of the Kings
Of Life upon the Ancient Hill

"Excelsior!" Higher Higher go
With Torch of Freedom and of Faith,
With songs of Strength of Life-in-Death
March ye to conquer every foe!

"Excelsior!" Higher still advance
And bear ye Hope's new blossoms bright
For all who ache in th' Nation's night:
And the Ancient Glory thus enhance!

—T. L. VASWANI.

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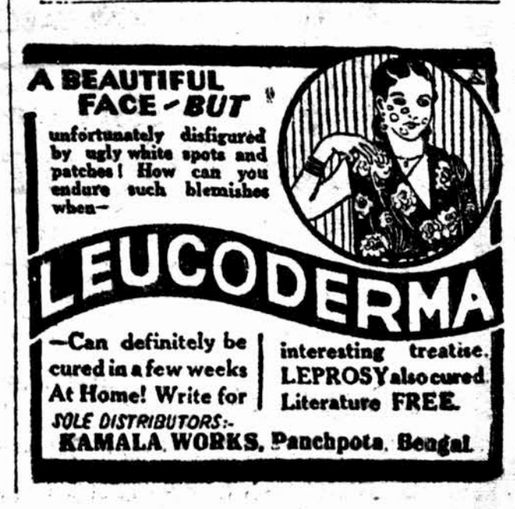
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Social Evolution In India

INDIAN SOCIAL ORGANISATION PRESENTS THE GREATEST VARIETY BUT IN BETWEEN THERE IS A DIVERSITY WHICH IS MOST DEPLORABLE FROM THE VIEW-POINT OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

By

Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Barrister-at-Law

THE main object of the article is to trace briefly and clearly significant landmarks in the growth of our society and to show to the best of my ability what remarkable and rapid advance India has made and is making in the path of her social evolution. To bring this but, it is vitally necessary to have a proper conception of the essential principles of our society and the traditions which have tenaciously, or some might like to say capriciously, clung to it. It must be a matter of common knowledge to students of history that the action and the repercussion of different civilisations have not only profoundly affected but have left unmistakable traces on the social fabric of our country. There is no doubt that India has derived cultural benefit by contact with the other countries of the world. If through conservatism she had taken no notice of the march of the world events, she would have been a most backward country and a mere geographical expression. Rudyard Kipling has spoken of the mysterious and the unchanging East, but anyone who has witnessed the trend of events in this country will bear eloquent testimony to the fact that, while progress has been tardy, the India of the East has certainly changed, and is changing, enormously.

Historic Background

For a correct and proper appreciation of the position it is therefore necessary to know the historic background of Indian society. India's civilisation dates back much further than the advent of Aryans, as the excavations of Harappa and Mahenjodaro clearly disclose. The genesis of the religion and social system, which is known as Hinduism and has for many years affected the lives and destinies of many millions, is, however, to be found in the institutions of the Aryans. This race brought with them a highly organised and developed culture and grafted it upon the earlier inhabitants of India. An analysis of the Hindu social organisation shows two things prominently: (a) that the family was the unit of society and that the authority of the father or patriarch was not only supreme but unquestioned. The Hindu family is considered to be one body until separation is definitely declared. Mr. Ramesh Chandra Dutt, in his book on the *"Civilisation in Ancient India"* says, "Aryans settled in India had no temples; each patriarch of a family lighted the sacrificial fire on his own hearth and offered milk and rice; offerings of animals had invoked the gods for blessings, and health and wealth for himself and for his children". (b) That society was divided into strata. Professor Tarachand, in referring to the state of society at that time, says that there had always been two distinct strata of society in India; the one higher and the other lower —the first small in numbers, but in possession of highly developed religious social ideas and institutions; the second comprising the great mass of the people, who occupied a humbler rung on the cultural ladder. The family unit, while remaining tribal in lands between the Ganges and the Jumna, became also territorial. The clansmen held their land in family groups, and the head of the clan became also its territorial chief or Raja, with a right to receive a portion of the produce of the land. This is something analogous to feudalism. The original organisation of society, however, comprised village communities which formed the basis of social administrative order.

Hindu Caste System

The institution of caste is a peculiar feature of Hindu society. In no other country can we find anything of the same kind. Whatever may have been its origin, as it exists at present, caste is a system by which the accident of birth determines once for all the whole course of man's social and domestic relations. Throughout life he must eat, drink and marry in accordance with the usage of caste or community in which he is born. It is said that the basis of this theory lies in the doctrine of Karma or the law of the deed, but it is difficult to see what Karma had to do with it. The Hindus are divided into four castes, of whom three came from the Aryan people and the fourth from the conquered India. The one possible advantage of the caste system according to a historian is that it has preserved intact through centuries of varying fortunes the spirit and teachings of Hinduism. But against this it must be said that the system has repressed individual liberty, narrowed down the scope of affinity, has obstructed intercourse with foreign culture, and has opposed social reform.

It would be not without interest to say here a word about Hindu marriage. Marriage among Hindus is not permissible in the same "gotra" or family, but is certainly confined to the castes concerned. There is no discretion left either to boys or girls to choose their mate; it is the duty of every parent to see that his children are married suitably. It is possible, as is stated by some writers, that in old days there were practically no unmarried women of marriageable age in the whole of India, but there were always plenty of widows, for widow remarriage was prohibited.

Behind the Hindu idea of marriage was the conception that the union between man and woman is life-long and is indissoluble by death. There is, therefore, no divorce system amongst the Hindus.

Rishis and Munis were considered to have supernatural powers who could do and undo things. Charms and talismen were commonly believed in. The highest ideal of life was renunciation of the world, and men who devoted themselves to divinity followed no profession, but relied for their living on the charity of the people, which was practised as a duty of love. Such, in short, was the state of Hindu society when the Muslims came to India.

Muslim Customs And Manners

Muslims had altogether different ideas of society; their customs and manners differed fundamentally from those of the Hindus. In other words, Islam was foreign to the Indian soil. The Muslim family was not organised like that of the Hindus. There was no practical or joint family system; widow remarriage was permitted and child marriage was condemned. Marriage amongst them was a civil contract sanctified by the law of religion. There is only one God and he is to be worshipped without image or symbol. Islam is intensely democratic and knows nothing of caste distinctions. In Islam all men are equal, though it must be admitted that the influence of the Hindu social order has affected them inasmuch as it has brought about restrictions in marriages between the classes. Despite this, dining together and praying together are still the remarkable common features of Muslim society.

Greetings among Muslims manifest a spirit of brotherhood and friendship, like that noticed in modern countries; when they meet any friend or relation they say, "Assala-mo-Alaikum" (peace and health for you), which is analogous to that of "good-morning" or "good-evening" of the West. They shake hands with their right hands like the Western people. It is very different from the Hindu system of greeting with folded hands, which is, in fact, a relic of the old method of presentation of individual before the king when the identity of "praja" (subjects) was merged into that of the rajah. I hope Hindu society will consider dispassionately whether the spirit of the time does not demand a revision of this method. Lord Morley was not wrong when he said in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Indian Council Bill, "The difference between Muhammadanism and Hinduism is not a mere difference of articles of religious faith or dogma. It is a difference in life, in tradition, in history, in all the social as well as articles of belief that constitute a community, so it is no wonder that religion so opposed could not amalgamate without losing their identities". Kabir's and Guru Nanak's attempts towards fusion of these two religions have not succeeded in the long run.

Sufi Mysticism

There was no mysticism in early Islam, though Amir Ali considers that the elevated feeling of divine inspiration with which the Prophet often spoke, the depth of fervent and ecstatic rapture which characterised his devotion, constitutes its chief basis. It was really later through various influences, especially those of neo-Platonic ideas, that Sufism began to gain ground among the Muslims. Al-Ghazzali and Mohamed Ibn Arabi in the East and Ine-e-Tufail and Maulana Room in the West were its most notable representatives. Their work spread Sufism far and wide. India was also influenced by it. Later the lives of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Nizamuddin Aulia, and other famous saintly Sufis of India made an indelible impression upon the minds of the people who were in favour of Sufism. Contact with Hindu philosophers brought to bear upon it the influence of Vedantic philosophy and the teachings of Bhagwat Gita. Thus Sufism has become in India a prominent feature of Islamic divinity.

Language Problem

The question of central language hinges upon Urdu and Hindi. In view of the fact that Urdu had absorbed in itself many civilisations and is the result of the combined effort of different communities towards evolution of a language, it is naturally best suited to occupy that position. Tendencies in certain quarters, however, show that this will not have a smooth course. Personally, I would be satisfied if Urdu is regarded as an exclusive language in two or three provinces—e.g.,

(Continued On Page 44)

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'That Is My Business'

SATYAMURTI SCORES "MOVING ICE-BERGS" OF SOCIETY

(A Radio Talk by S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., Broadcast from the Madras Station).

THERE is always a defect in carrying on intellectual debate on an academic plane because categories have got to be stated in the positive and in the negative form without any qualification whatscever. But life is not full of categories and truth often lies neither on the one side nor on the other, but somewhere midway. To those who are lovers of controversy and disputation, this may seem a tame conclusion. But may I ask them whether anyone of them has ever acted or will ever act on the principle that at the first sign of any interest or inquisitiveness in them or in their affairs, they will at once say sternly 'that is my business'?

I know the Englishman has earned the reputation of first having his home as his castle and then his body as an impregnable castle. It is an unwritten but nevertheless strictly enforced code on the part of the average Englishman that even for saving his life he may not ask the help of strangers. But is that absolutely true? Yes, in ordinary times when the conventions of civilisation are normally observed. But I am fully confident that even the proverbially inane Englishman will, on critical occasions of joy or sorrow or of other excitement, may and does welcome some interest or inquisitiveness on his neighbour's part. Apart, however, from what actually happens, we should examine whether it is right and useful, from the larger and therefore the most relevant point of view,—whether this attitude of exclusiveness is really in the best interests of one's self or of humanity at large. For, the consequence of this exclusiveness on one's own part is that one completes the process of shutting up oneself by refusing to take any interest or exhibit any inquisitiveness in other people or their affairs.

Man, A Social Being

The sweetest part of life, whether to the educated or to the uneducated human being, is social and other intercourse with one's fellow-beings. Life would be a very dreary affair indeed if every one of us minds his or her own business. Is our business so enthralling, so exciting, so all-absorbing that even to keep ourselves sane we may spend all the working hours of our life minding our own business? What is our business? To most of us, it is earning our bread by doing perhaps the same thing over and over again all the 365 days of the year throughout the working years of one's life. I accept, of course men who have got fascinating occupations. But normally speaking, the work of earning one's bread is a very dull and dreary affair Even in the learned professions, it soon becomes dull. But in the learned professions are practised only by fortunate few in the real sense of that word. To the vast majority of human beings their own business, if they concentrate upon that, will make them sooner or later less sane than they ought to be.

Even for carrying on one's own business, I plead that a sympathetic interest in one's surroundings is a desideratum, for doing it well. In these days of social and communal work of one kind or of another, no business is so individual that a man can do that business well without attuning himself to his surroundings both human and material. Even in doing one's own business well, I plead strongly that man cannot merely mind his own business but must treat it as part of the business of his fellow-workers and fellow-human beings by generally taking interest in them and expecting them to take interest in one's own business.

Of course, it is one thing to take a genuine healthy interest in our own surroundings and in our fellow beings, and it is quite another thing to pry into other people's affairs, to hear and propagate scandals about others, and generally make oneself a nuisance, by talking ill of others or encouraging other people to talk ill of others. That of course is an evil which should be ruthlessly abolished. Without going to that extreme, it is perfectly possible and desirable for one to take a genuine interest in the affairs of other people with a view to help them if possible and that is the greatest teaching of the Hindu religion also. The greatest virtue a man can practise in this life is to help others and the greatest sin that a man can commit in this life is to harm others.

S. Satyamurti, M.L.A.

Greatest Solace Of Life

Speaking generally, the average man or woman is so generous that if we take interest in their affairs they will return that compliment abundantly. May I ask my listeners to share their experiences with me, to confirm me or contradict me when I say that the sharing of our joys and sorrows with others is the greatest solace of life? Our individual joy becomes greater by sharing it with others and our individual sorrow becomes less by sharing it with others. That is the beauty of human intercourse.

Speaking in a lighter vein, let me also say that even in visiting a cinema or theatre or any public show-place one may well take interest in one's neighbours without being offensive. After all, let us remember that all of us, specially our women, dress ourselves best when we go out. It is not without purpose—a thing of beauty is a joy for ever, and so long as we observe the decencies and conventions of life a healthy interest in one's neighbours either temporary or permanent, will go a long way to grease the wheels of humanity.

Concentration

I know it will be argued that concentration is a great gift. Yes, but concentration ought not to be mistaken for short-sightedness or small-mindedness. For us to further our interest in life and what it provides, it may be necessary, on a particular occasion, to concentrate on the problem before us. But if concentration becomes one's normal intellectual gift his angle of enquiry may be acute for that purpose, but will become obtruse for every other purpose. Even in concentration, a brain and a heart which can take a comprehensive view of things generally bearing on the particular problem and concentrate on it for the time being is more likely to achieve the right result than the mind which can look neither to the right nor to the left.

On the whole, alas! life to most of us is a dreary affair. Rarely, if ever, our dreams come true. Man always hopes to be better than he is. Man never is but always to be blest. And if man concentrates himself on his own joys and sorrows to the exclusion of healthy and stimulating interests in other men and in other affairs, he will soon become a moody and unsocial

(Continued on Page 50)

Akkalkara As A Stimulant

Medicinal Properties Of Pellitory Root

By Dr. CALLY ICEWALLA

The Pellitory shrub is about a yard high; it is much grown in Bengal, Arabia, Egypt and Algeria. It is a well known herb in India, as well as in the lands of Arabia. It was imported into India from abroad in the shape of roots and branches. The shrub bears yellow flowers; on eating these flowers the tongue begins to tingle. In Gujarati the shrub is known as Akkalkara.

Characteristics

The roots are earth-brown or light-brown in colour; they resemble the small horns of a stag in appearance; they are two to three inches long, compact in look and taper at the end. The bark of the root is shrivelled and marked with the scars of the fallen rootlets. They are round, hard, and are marked with longitudinal but irregular furrows. The surface of the skin is rough and rather ragged. On breaking or dividing a root we find it homogeneous and pithy in the central portion where the colour is whitish, or if the root is old, it is a bit yellowish. The taste is sweetish at first, the pungent sensation immediately following; when put on the tongue, it produces tingling and somewhat pricking sensations, causing glowing heat in the mouth and lips.

The roots are sold in branchless pieces which are of the thickness of about quarter of an inch; on fracturing we see, lying across the wood, large medullary lines, in the cortex of which there are scattered over a good many ducts of dark hue, containing a substance which we call resin. The odour of Pellitory Root is distinctly discernible in its character. This root is a great sialagogue; that is, no sooner it is put in the mouth and chewed then it will cause a great flow of salivation in profuse manner.

The presence of volatile oils and resins is discovered in Pyrethrum, including Inulin, which is a white powder resembling starch; there are also two more substances in it which are called Piperin and Taraxacum.

Its Preparations

Akkalkara or Akkarkara, as it is sometimes called, is prepared medicinally into paste, powder, infusion, decoction and tincture. The last named is made on the Allopathic lines and principles.

Pyrethrum or Pyrethri Radix, as it is termed in Latin, is a well-known stimulant, firstly acting upon the local nerves and vessels, and secondly bringing (rapid) depression on the former; for dry throat it is often useful to keep it salivating; many times it is used to cover the bad taste of certain drugs; it is widely utilized in dentifrice as it strengthens the gums and teeth; but in this case it should be very sparingly used; otherwise it will burn up the roots of the gums causing them to recede and thus waste away. It is a good prophylactic measure if used as tooth powder mixed well with powdered chalk against Pyorrhoea and decaying teeth; for the same reason, its tincture can be used in weak solution, diluted freely with water, for gargling.

In the low state of the system or in a debilitated condition of the body, the infusion of the Pellitory Roots is given as a stimulant and cordial (refreshing drink). It is further utilized in drowsiness, aching of the head, facial Rheumatic affections and paralysis in the same order of preparations.

In the relaxed conditions of the uvula, preparations of Glycerine and tannic acid are too common under the name of "Glycerinum Acidi Tannici", for external application, as we know. In this kind of disorder, as its substitute, the Pellitory Root may be used (chewed) like a masticatory.

BRAIN OPERATION CAN CHANGE MAN!

Dr. Gosta Rylander, famous Swedish brain specialist, states that when certain parts of the brain are operated upon the patient is liable to be transformed into a different personality.

As proof of his theory, Dr. Rylander quotes the case of a serious-minded man who read only religious literature, and who was subjected to a brain operation. The operation was successful, but the patient became quite another man.

He dropped his previous interests, and became enthusiastic about football, revues, and cabarets. He never opens a book now, and has become very sociable, goes to the 'pictures' and thoroughly enjoys funny magazines.

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The Red Navy

By
HECTOR C. BYWATER
(Famous Naval Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph.")

ACCORDING to figures in this month's issue of the German Admiralty review, the current Russian naval program is far larger than it had been assumed to be. In the Leningrad area alone, it is stated, four yards are working at full pressure on the construction of a 35,000-ton battleship, 3 heavy flotilla-leaders, 2 aircraft-carriers and 72 submarines.

The fortress and naval base at Kronstadt has been developed on an impressive scale, and the approaches to Leningrad are guarded by a 50-mile zone of shore batteries and minefields.

In the Far East there is a formidable concentration of strength. At Vladivostok the presence of 60 new submarines is reported, half of these being ocean-going vessels. There are also 30 fast motor torpedo-boats. Estimates of Russian first-line aircraft in the Vladivostok area varv between 600 and 900.

Another heavy building programme is reported to be in hand at Nikolaiev and Sebastopol, in the Black Sea. Here the yards are mainly for submarine construction. It is further stated by the German authority that the Russian Fleet recently held manoeuvres in the White Sea, in the furthest North, proceeding there from the Baltic for the first time through the Stalin Canal.

There is therefore ample evidence, and also from more impartial sources, that the Red Fleet has become a power factor of real importance both in the Baltic and the Far East

Germany Well Knows It Is A Power Factor Of Real Importance

FAR EASTERN FACTS

Treaty Ports And International Settlements

British Treaty ports in China—that is, places open to British trade and residence by agreement between the Governments—number 25. They are Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chunking, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kangmoon, Kowloon, Nanning, Nowchwang, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Samshui, Swatow, Tengyueh, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei, Wenchow, Wuchowm Wuhu. Of these there are British Concessions in Tientsin and Canton.

* * * *

International Settlements exist in Shanghai and Kulangsu (an island off Amoy). Foreign settlements also exist as Changsha, Wulu, Nanking, Hankow, Shoochow, Tsinanfu, Choutsun, Wiehsien. A Concession is an area in a Treaty Port which has been leased 'in perpetuity' to a foreign government for the residence of its nationals, by occupation. A Settlement is an area set aside by the Chinese Government for foreign residence.

Impelled by the desire to cripple the Japanese war machine, individuals all over the world have boycotted Japanese goods. The following are authoritative statistics on the degree of completeness of this boycott:

U.S.S.R.	loss to Japanese trade	91 p.c.
Straits Settlements	.....	75
Netherlands Indies	.....	62
Central America	.....	50
U.S.A.	.....	48
Netherlands	.....	37
Philippines	.....	34
India	.....	27
Denmark	.....	25
France	.....	24
Sweden	.....	23
Great Britain	.....	9

In spite of the individual boycott of Japanese goods, big business interests in the democracies have been the mainstay of the Japanese arms production. Figures of essential imports of war materials into Japan give the following results for each country; U.S.A. £34,314,833, or 55.97 p.c.; British Empire, £12,675,908, or 20.69 p.c.; Holland and Netherlands Indies, £5,294,376, or 8.64 p.c.; U.S.S.R. none.

ARAB MUSEUM OF CAIRO

Parade Of Priceless Islamic Art

(By Mrs. R. L. DEVONSHIRE)

Until a comparatively recent period only a few Orientalists were aware that the Museum of Antiquities was not the only museum in Cairo. But with the increasing vogue of Islamic art the charming little museum at Bab-el-Khalq has come into its own, and it even happens that specialists come to Egypt on purpose to study the beautiful specimens that it contains—objects not only precious on account of their striking beauty, but because of their great historical interest.

Founded about 1880 in order to house pieces discovered in mosque, in ruined private houses, etc., where they were exposed to the cupidity of intelligent European collectors and dealers, and to the carelessness of ignorant keepers, the Arab Museum acquired added importance about 1911. For it was then that the excavations on the ruined site of Fostat, the early Arab capital town of Egypt, yielded incalculable numbers of fragments of ceramics, documents of primary value in the history of that branch of art. The diversity of designs is endless; they include inscriptions, arabesques, geometrical forms, highly conventionalized animals Persian-looking human figures, Christian subjects in Byzantine style etc., and have been classified and dated by experts according to their ornament and to the technique of their manufacture. Many of them are clever copies of foreign work, Mesopotamian, Persian, Chinese, and the study of historical events find justification for these extraneous influences.

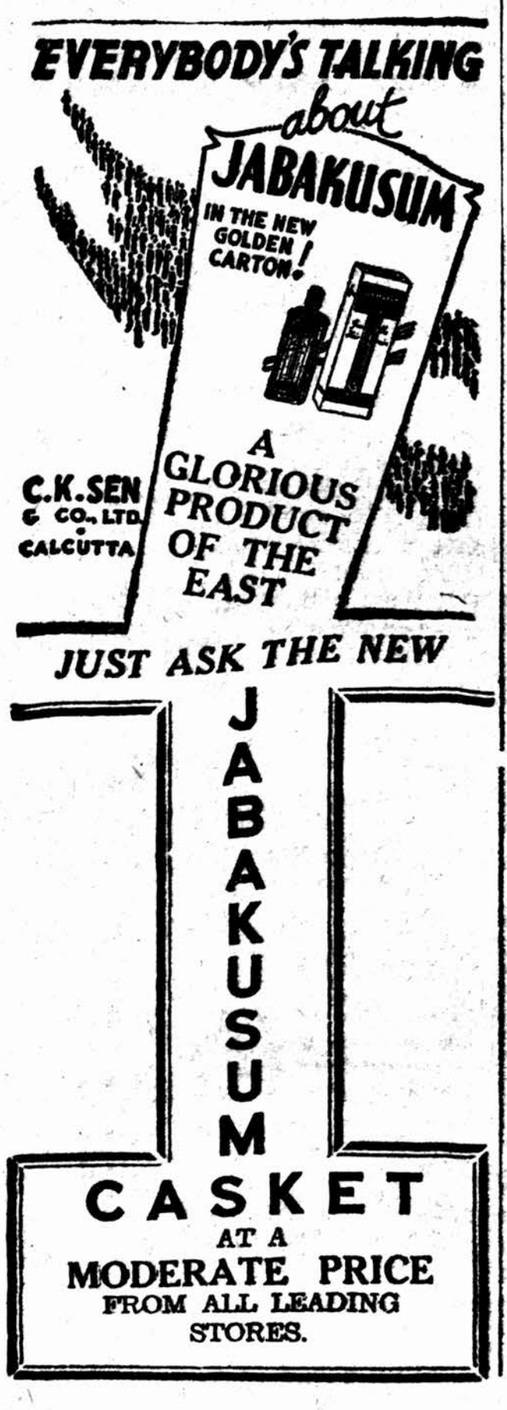
During the Mameluke period there was an abundant production of a coarse pottery with inscriptions and heraldic badges, of which innumerable fragments remain, but hardly any complete pieces.

A very attractive series, found at Fostat in great numbers, is composed of clay filters, inserted by the potters in the neck of porous water jars to keep out the dirt; the water which oozes out through the porous clay can then be said to be doubly filtered. These open-work filters display the utmost variety in their designs, and many are so beautiful that they would form worthy patterns for lace workers To the ordinary visitor the most fascinating room in the Museum is that which only about 150 exist in the whole world, more than half that number being exhibited in Cairo. A black-and-white photograph entirely fails to give an idea of the wonderful colour harmony of these lamps. The glass is not of very good quality; it is thick, full of bubbles, and either quite colourless or a faint greenish or honey-coloured tint. But the enamel with which the ornament is laid on is of the richest coloures, chiefly of a deep blue obtained by pounding lapis lazuli into a powder. The designs are for the most part made up of inscriptions in the majestic Arabic characters, enriched by the graceful arabesques and flowerets, artistic touches of gold adding to the effect. The inscriptions have enabled Arabic scholars to date these lamps accurately; they were all produced in Syria according to the latest accepted theory—during the comparatively short period extending from the end of the thirteenth to the early part of the fifteenth centuries.

Several visits are necessary if it is desired to make a real acquaintance with the treasures housed in the Arab Museum: but if only one is possible, the silver-inlaid brasswork and the carved woodwork must not be overlooked. The metalwork is still practised by Cairo craftsmen, though rarely with the same perfection as in Makeluke times.

The carved woodwork, in a country where timber is scarce, generally consists of small panels put together without nails, but dove-tailed and mortised, a system already used in very early times and very satisfactory in a climate whose dryness tends to crack or wrap large boards The Museum contains some world-renowned panels of the greatest beauty, showing hunting and revelry scenes in Persian style, found on the side of a Fatimite palace.

It is impossible to explore this delightful Museum without being deeply impressed by the artistic skill of Egyptian craftsmen of the Middle Ages, a skill which in many cases endures to this day wherever their traditional arts are concerned as opposed to tawdry Western copies.



MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
GOLLY, THAT SALESMAN WAS CERTAINLY RIGHT WHEN HE SAID THESE SEEDS WERE FAST GROWING!
SEEDS
GLADYS PARKER
6-5

Battle Of Whirlwinds

By V. K. NIKISHAWA

(Far Eastern Correspondent, Leading Japanese Anti-militarist, Who Is Said To Have Seen The Inside Of More Of The Mikado's Gaols Than Any Other Living Man).

LAUGHTER rings through every bar, dive, doss-house and Smoking-den from Peiping to Canton; even the White Russians grin furtively but delightedly at the ridicule into which their captors have fallen at their fellow-countrymen's hands.

The joke is universal. When a coolie meets his friend as they both ease their burdens against a wall for a moment, he grunts "What have you been doing?" and his mate replies, "Oh, I've just shot down 200 Soviet Planes". Then they both roar with laughter, wipe the sweat from their faces and go on their ways.

This is the main reward the Japanese have reaped for their "little war" on the Outer Mongolian frontier. So overwhelming has been the ridicule brought down by their claims—the latest was the shooting down of 521 planes and the destruction of 209 tanks—that orders came to Mukden from Tokyo itself for the "resignation for reasons of health" of the over-zealous propaganda chief of the Kwantung Army.

I have just attended a press interview given by a Staff captain in the south-western barracks (Vladivostok). He had flown in a military plane the day before from the territory south-east of Lake Buir Nor in Outer Mongolia, where the battle is raging, and with the aid of large-scale wall maps he described in minute detail to the correspondents of a number of Russian and Chinese papers the course of events.

A large force of Japanese and Manchukuoan auxiliaries, estimated at 20,000 men mobilised in a mobile column with armoured lorries, armoured cars and whippet tanks, about 130 planes and ample supply transport. made a spectacular advance 25 miles deep into Outer Mongolian territory on July 2 and 3, crossing the almost dry bed of the Khalkha-gol river.

A Series Of "Dog-Fights"

As the Mongol planes had permanent orders never to cross the frontier on deconnaissance, and their information system had been "cleaned up" by the Japanese in an intense drive during the previous month, there was only a five-hour warning of the attack. About 1,000 horsemen with three tanks defended the crossing of the river-bed, losing all their tanks and 700 men.

Field-radio messages to the capital, Ulan Bator, and to the regional command brought 150 fighter-planes humming into the hot still air of the uplands like grey wasps. On the morning of the 4th they engaged the Japanese air force in a series of dog-fights lasting until 4 p.m., relays of fighters sweeping in and wheeling away to their rear bases to refuel and returning with blazing guns. During this intermittent air fighting 45 Japanese planes were brought down with the loss of nine Mongol planes, the Staff captain giving as his opinion that the disparity in losses was partly due to inferior manoeuvrerbility of the Japanese planes and partly to numerical inferiority.

Command of the air having been established, the fighters turned their attention to machine-gunning the ground columns, using the famous "Guadalajara tactics" which obtained that celebrated victory in Spain, and being assisted by a squadron of medium bombers that had by now been assembled. The fall of night prevented the continuation of this work, and allowed the Japanese time to reform and begin a retreat to prepared positions.

A Tremendous Counter-Offensive

The next morning, the 5th, saw a tremendous counter-offensive by ground and air forces, about 20,000 men being engaged on both sides but the Japanese being handicapped by having lost command of the air. The Mongols, relying mainly on their superb cavalry employing fire-power instead of shock-tactics, broke the Japanese mechanised column at two points and began to roll it up towards the frontier. Here I may say that it made me proud to listen to the tributes paid to the valour of the ordinary rank-and-file of the Japanese troops: reforming their battle-positions time after time in the awful heat, the sun turning their tanks and trucks into furnaces, thirst maddening them with torment towards the day's end. By the morning of the 6th most of the invading force had been driven back across the frontier, in one of the most fast-moving battles, if not the fastest, of modern war, characterised by raid and counter-raid across a front of 100 miles, over some of the wildest country on the globe, perfectly suited to a battle of movement. It is estimated that the Japanese lost about 50 tanks and the Russians 31.

As a criterion by which to judge the Japanese publicity on this subject—where real nature none can know better than one who has seen it in action in the great agrarian disputes of the Northern prefectures during 1935-6—it may be mentioned that a Japanese-owned paper in Hankow has just announced that the British have surrendered Hongkong, and describes the "tumultuous Chinese welcome" of the population to the incoming Japanese troops.

ODD SPOTS

A GRIM SPOT

In Oxford Street, London, is an "odd spot" which is literally a spot, for set in the roadway is a triangular mark which commemorates the site of a very grim piece of apparatus, the former "Tyburn Tree" or gallows. Fastened to the railings surrounding Hyde Park is a metal tablet calling attention to the existence of the "spot."

It is probably that hundreds of Londoners pass this place every day and have never noticed either tablet or mark in the road, but there are usually a number of visitors from overseas seeking the site of the "Deadly Never Green."

The gallows here was of triangular form. It was a permanent erection, and those who stand on the site to-day and see the maze of traffic around them, the lofty buildings, blocks of flates and stately houses can only with difficulty picture the time when the spot was surrounded with a "grand stand," resembling an amphitheatre, for the accommodation of parties who came to witness executions.

Many famous people died at Tyburn as well as thousands of malefactors, and from time to time, during building or road repairing in the neighbourhood the remains of those hanged at this place of execution have been discovered.

The last malefactor hanged at Tyburn was John Austin, who was executed for robbery with violence on November 7th, 1783. There was great outcry amongst the people residing round Newgate when the authorities did away with the gallows at Tyburn and transferred the scene of execution to the city, but the change ended the wild scenes which occurred in Oxford Street whilst criminals were being conducted to the place near which the Marble Arch now stands.

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BEER HOP

With Apologies To Robert Browning's "Evelyn Hope."

1.

Beautiful Beer Hop is dead,
Sit and watch by her side for years.
That is her empty case, this her straw;
She travelled down this piece of fleshy gullet,—dear.
Beginning to die too, for the glass.

Everything has now been changed, I think—
The shops are shut, no drinks may pass.
For two long days I haven't had a swig.

2.

A thousand years old when she died!
Perhaps she had scarcely heard Prohibition's name—
It was not her time to go: beside,
Her life had many a hop and brim,
Beauties enough and little cares,
And now is quiet, now not near—
For Hon. Gilder's hand beckoned unawares,
And the sweet white froth is not of her.

3.

Is it too late then, Beer Hop?
What, your spirit was pure and true,
The good distillers met in your make-up,
Made you of a spirit, fire and brew—
And just because I was thine lover old,
And Gilder's and mine paths in the world diverged so wide,
Each is now nought to each, must I be told?
You and I were fellow mortals, nought beside?

4.

No, indeed! for God above
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,

And created you, my love, to reward the love,—

I claim you still, for my own red nose's sake!

Delayed it may be for more years yet,
Through "dry" areas I shall traverse, not a few—
Much is to wait and much to forget
Ere the time be come for taking you,—
(Where a Ministry new.)
(Approacheth on view.)

E. D. R.

Charm of Classical Japanese Poetry

DELIGHT IN THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND LOVE OF THE COUNTRY OF BIRTH BREATHE THROUGH IT

Meiji Emperor Who Wrote One Hundred Thousand Poems

ONE cannot live long in Japan without realising the delight the Japanese feel in recognising the beauties of Nature. It is obvious in every facet of life; it is manifested in the sites chosen for the little rest-houses and temples: it is recognisable in the names of wayside inns, writes Mr. Oswald T. Tuck in the "Empire Review".

In a famous essay, written a thousand years ago by Tsurayuki, a most esteemed poet, we read that not only does man find solace in the beauty of the moon, of flowers and birds, the snow, the haze, and the wind, but also in giving expression to the feelings and sentiments excited by them about the vicissitudes of life, love and hate, the joys of youth and the sorrows of old age; and that in the making of poetry the mind of man finds consolation. Five years ago, when I had the privilege of addressing an audience on this same subject, it was clear to me that my listeners reacted to the spell of the poems. Even in the dull pedestrian translations which, in many cases, were all I could offer, I knew they were feeling some part of what the poet felt. For, so long as the subject is a real thing, and the emotion natural, we can all be touched. It is in this easy communicability that I find the chief charm of Japanese poetry.

Beginnings Of Japanese Poetry

In early times, more than a thousand years ago, there were some longish poems of a narrative or descriptive nature; but the Japanese do not consider poetry as one of the longer arts, and the principal poets have preferred to express their feelings in poems of 31 syllables, the rhythm being 5 lines of 5, 7, 5, 7, 7 syllables. These are called "tanka".

Here is a "tanka" written by Kiyowara-no-Fukayabu a thousand years ago. It is a poem of early spring. One of our own poets has acclaimed the cherry as the loveliest of trees, and in Japan its flowers are esteemed above all others. The white blossoms which so delight the soul come scattering down very quickly when their time is done, resembling a light fall of snow. It is this that is in the poet's mind:

Though still the winter lingers on,
Down from the sky
White blossoms fluttering fall.
Can it be beyond the clouds
Already Spring has come?

This well illustrates the communicability of Japanese poetry. The idea is a charming one; it might occur to anyone, and will, I hope, now always occur to all of us when we see the snow. The poet has opened a magic casement and shed a new light on the falling flakes.

A Royal Poet

Every Japanese child, in its earliest reading-book at school reads of the Emperor Nintoku. This Emperor, soon after his accession to power, found that his people were in dire poverty; to relieve them he remitted all taxes for 3 years, and exercised such economy in his household that even the palace roof was not repaired, and the rain dripped upon the Court. At the end of the period he went up to a high place in his palace and, gazing over the country, was rewarded by the sight of smoke issuing from the hearths of the people. He felt a strong emotion; and emotion finds vent in poetry. He broke into a verse:

From my high palace roof
I gaze around, and lo
Smoke rises everywhere.
The homes of my people
Are prosperous once more.

This poem, composed in the 4th century, is known, and understood, by every Japanese child. It was not written down at the time, for at that remote period the Japanese had no knowledge of writing; but it was, no doubt, passed on from generation to generation by word of mouth.

When the art of writing was introduced some hundred years later from China, one of the first tasks of the scribes was to collect and record the best of the poems remembered, or being composed. This first anthology, called the "Manyo Shu," or "Collection of a Myriad Leaves, was finished about 750 A.D. The intense love of the beauty of Nature felt by the Japanese is clearly felt in this poem from that collection:

Not yet has passed
The beauty of the cherry flowers.
Would they would fall
E'en now, while still their loveliness
Moves us who look on them.

It pains the poet to think the beauty of the flowers may wane; how much better to remember them only in the pride of their prime. It is this feeling that has resulted in the adoption of the cherry blossom as the symbol of the armed forces of Japan: soldiers have it on their buttons, naval officers on their caps. They are like the cherry blossoms, ready to die and fall in the bloom of their youth. Our own poet has said: "They shall not grow old as we who are left grow old."

"Kokinshu"

Two hundred years later, the Emperor commanded another anthology to be compiled. This was called the "Kokinsnu", or "Collection of Poems Old and New". The collection is part of the education of every Japanese, and the poems in it are so familiar that the slightest allusion to any of them is instantly recognised.

The editor of the "Kokinshu", was Ki-no-Tsurayuki, who included many of his own poems, still recognised as some of the finest examples of Japanese poetry. Whenever he went to pay a visit to the temple at Shiki, he used to stop at a friend's house. After staying away for a long time, during which he had visited another friend's house, he chanced to call on his former host who, a little displeased at his long silence, said something cynical. Then the poet broke off a spray of blossom from a plum-tree growing in the garden and, showing it his friend, recited the following impromptu verse:

I do not know my old friend's mind
But in his garden when I come,
Just as before a fragrant scent
Breathes from the flowering plum.

The friend immediately replied:

Even the flowers greet you as of old:
Then you may divine in what degree
My heart has ready welcome for my friend
It was I who planted the tree.

This anecdote and the two translations come from "An Anthology of Japanese Poems" recently published by Professor Miyamori Asataro. He gives another charming anecdote, about a red plum tree. There was one in the gardens of the Royal Palace, and, growing very old, it died—a thousand years ago. The Emperor ordered a court official to find a successor for it; but red plum trees suitable for the Imperial Gardens were hard to find. At last he saw one in front of a house in the capital and, demanding it in the name of his master, ordered it to be dug up. The lady of the house, sorrowing for a pair of nightingales nesting there wrote

(Continued On Page 50)

DO YOU BELIEVE IN KARMA?

Then Only Can Your Faith In Astrology Be Well Grounded

(BY J. VENKITA RAMA IYER.)

I have read the article by Mr. Gokhale debunking astrology and of the replies of Messrs N. Padmanabh and P. N. Rav in defence of the science.

As a student of astrology and practising this science for the last about 20 years permit me to say a few words on the subject.

Before considering the truth or otherwise of astrology, one should first of all believe in the theory of Karma and past and future births. It is only then one can approach the science with a clear perspective. Varaha Mihira, whose work "Brihat Jataka" commands the greatest respect and an authority says:—

"The planetary combinations at the time of birth of a person only denote the evil or good that will befall the person in this life due to his past Karma".

An ordinary instance will make the matter very clear. A civil court passes a decree for certain money or commands him to do certain acts and non-compliance thereof is met with certain penalties. But, such a decree never prevents the person from making attempts to comply with the decree and satisfaction of the decree sets at naught all the rigours of law attached to non-compliance. In the same way the planetary positions in a horoscope being indications only and more or less a decree passed for past actions. it is up to the man to understand the nature of the decree and satisfy it. If he fails execution of the decree follows.

This to my mind must be the correct view of astrology, and the object of the authors of this science is to help humanity in circumventing the evil indications by adopting proper counteracting measures. One can go on disputing the truth of astrology and the effect of planets on human beings, but all the same they operate through the etherial currents as proved by modern science.

Supreme Importance Of Accuracy

At the same time one should not say whatever astrology predicts must happen, as then it will be fatal. If everything that is indicated by the horoscope is bound to happen why should one know about it? Why should men men make efforts at all as they would be getting what they are fated for?

Because a few predictions fail, that does not falsify the science, just as the same medicine for the same type of disease may not cure all who suffer therefrom. And after all what is most important is accuracy in calculation. When an expert tailor makes a mistake in measuring the neck of a human being (about 16" in circumference), what wonder is there when an astrologer makes a mistake in measuring the heavens with no tape or compass.

I am not concerned with the examples of correct predictions and wrong predictions. Free thinking is an unfettered thing in man and as one poet said "Fools obey planets, wise men control them". I am not a fatalist. I believe in indications of the planets and try to get the best out of the bad combinations.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

OXFORD PAMPHLETS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

A series of short accounts of current international topics written by expert historians, economists, lawyers and scientists, priced 3d. each is being issued by the Oxford University Press.

"THE PROSPECTS OF CIVILISATION" by Sir Alfred Zimmern, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford.

The factors which have destroyed internationalism in the modern period, the grounds for optimism and for pessimism as to the future, the necessity for the maintenance of some standard of international morality.

"THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE WORLD TO-DAY" by H. V. Hodson, Editor of "The Round Table", sometime Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

"HER HITLER'S SELF-DISCLOSURE IN 'MEIN KAMPF'", by R. C. K. Ensor, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

"ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY" by A. G. B. Fisher, Professor International Economics at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

"RACE IN EUROPE", by Dr. Jullian Huxley, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

The scientific facts of 'race' and 'racialism'—in particular of anti-Semitism—and an account of the origins and history of the Aryan fallacy.

"LEBENSRAUM", by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski, Reader in Demography at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

A short account of the population problems of modern Europe, and the facts of over-population and 'living-space'.

"COLONIES AND RAW MATERIALS", by H. D. Henderson, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, formerly Secretary to the Economic Advisory Council.

"THE ARMISTICE, THE FOURTEEN POINTS, AND THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES", by G. M. Gathorne-Hardy.

A restatement of the events governing the conclusion of the Great War, the terms of the German surrender, and a summary of the main points of the treaty of Versailles.

"THE REVISION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES", by J. L. Brierly, Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

"TURKEY AND THE BALKAN SETTLEMENT", by G. F. Hudson, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

The post-war settlement and its effects in Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania, with an account of modern Turkey.

"THE SETTLEMENT IN THE DANUBIAN BASIN", by C. A. Macartney, Fellow of All Souls College Oxford.

ART OF FRUIT-GROWING

BAL VIHAR: By S. S. Bhatt and D. A. Patel, Baroda. Printed at the Ashok Printery, Baroda. Price Re. 1.

Both the authors are connected with the Fruit-growing Branch of the Agricultural Department of Baroda, and by means of interesting talks between children and the owner of a fruit garden, they have endeavoured to let the young people into the secrets of the art and craft of fruit and vegetable growing and such side activities as the canning, bottling and pickling of fruits. The instructions given are sound and detailed, but we are afraid about the heads of children. Grown-up people have much to learn from it. It is an informative book.

K.

Women & Village Industries

WHAT COUNTRY WOMEN USE—Edited by Misses Louise Howard and Beryl Hearnden, and published on behalf of the Associated Country Women of the World by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London. Pages 104, Price 3sh. 6 d. net.

This nice little book is full of useful information for all who take interest in village industries. To take a detailed review, it would be necessary to quote extensively. Although the reading matter is less than 90 pages, including the space occupied by illustrations, the editing is so very concise that one cannot drop any passage. And yet it is not at all dry. The Association claims to be a world-wide organisation, but so far as this book is concerned, it may, without being unfair, be said that it is confined to the village industries of the countries inhabited by the white races. The list of institutions given at the end shows that only one Indian institution is associated with this body. Its name is Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Institution. No address is given.

All the same the book is useful even for India, both for what it suggests and what it inspires. It shows not how life can be made comfortable, cultured and economically profitable even if 'you had neither the money nor the opportunity to buy things you needed provided only you have the industriousness and the training to use every big or small material in and around your home. The book compiles information on various products made both for home consumption and sale by country women of the white peoples, from such materials as wool, flax, cotton, hemp, wood, bark, twigs, reeds, clay, shells, leaves, flowers, hides, horn, fat, straw, vegetable colours, rags, old tins etc.

The editors observe: "Perhaps the most important thing which we have to bring to the notice of our readers is the real revival of country-made goods which has taken place in the last ten or twenty years. Most of the home-produced articles mentioned in these pages have been made by our members either because they have come to realize that they could not get them otherwise or because they were tempted by the abundance of the materials available and for the first time their attention was drawn to the possibilities of using these. Experiment, imitation, and teaching have all been at work. Much help has been provided by Governments in the form of expert advice, training centres and short courses, and travelling teachers. or country women's societies have themselves provided, or have been assisted by government grants to provide instruction and encouragement. Successful exhibitions have been held, some as regular annual events, and some good libraries of design and craftsmanship have been created. In this campaign the idea has been to assist the individual farm to maintain of or even raise its standard of living, acting through the wives and daughters of the farm. Where such work was started before 1930 the general idea was to relieve much grinding rural poverty; after 1930 the hope has been to fight the terribly lowering effects of the agricultural depression, and even to provide some employment for rural populations without work. This hope has been entirely justified. Combined with this idea of social improvement has been the general principle of prevention of waste or conservation of national resources"

I have reproduced this long paragraph because of its importance to our country. If space had permitted I would have usefully done so with a few more. But, as it is, I shall content myself with only one more quotation.

"The arts of "spinning and weaving"... are among the most ancient of human arts. It is not easy to form a correct idea of the extent to which they still exist as hand arts; perhaps more widely than might be supposed. In Germany a census of 1934 revealed 134,000 cottage looms (for all textiles, not only wool; and used by men, not women only); these are in active use from after Christmas until Palm Sunday, the weaving period following on the spinning which is begun in October or November after the heavy summer work on the farm is over. In this and in other countries hand spinning and weaving are directly encouraged by Government, sometimes in order to provide occupation because of the post-war depression In Canada the Dominion and Provincial Governments have started training course to enable the young people of the countryside to regain a skill which had almost become lost. In New Zealand yarn soared to such impossible prices after the war that both spinning and weaving, which had fallen into disuse owing to the amount of work which women had to shoulder in a new country, were revived, and have since been taken up by Women's Institute members in various places. Elsewhere the production of artistic goods for sale is aimed at, more particularly in Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia and several other European countries. In Sweden spinning and weaving are "deeply rooted in the tradition of the country." Swedish women invariably like hand spinning; nearly every country woman over middle-age can spin and is often a clever spinner, and many young girls learn to spin and take a great interest in spinning competitions."

I commend the book to all lovers of village arts and Industries.

K. G. M.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT

The Indian Income-Tax Act (No. XI of 1922) as amended by Act No. VII of 1939. Published by the Law Publishing Co., Mylapore, Madras, Pp. xvii, 103. Price Re. 1

The book gives the text of the Act, showing the amendments made therein, the Select Committee's Report. The Indian Finance Acts 1938 & 1939, the Government Trading Taxation Act. 1926 and the India & Burma (Income Tax Relief) Order 1936. Appendix No. 6 contains sections from the Companies Act. the Partnership Act, the Provident Funds Act, the Civil Procedure Code. the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act and the Government of India Act, to which reference has been made in the Act. There is also an Index. The book is bound to prove a welcome ready referencer for businessmen and practitioners.

N. H. P.

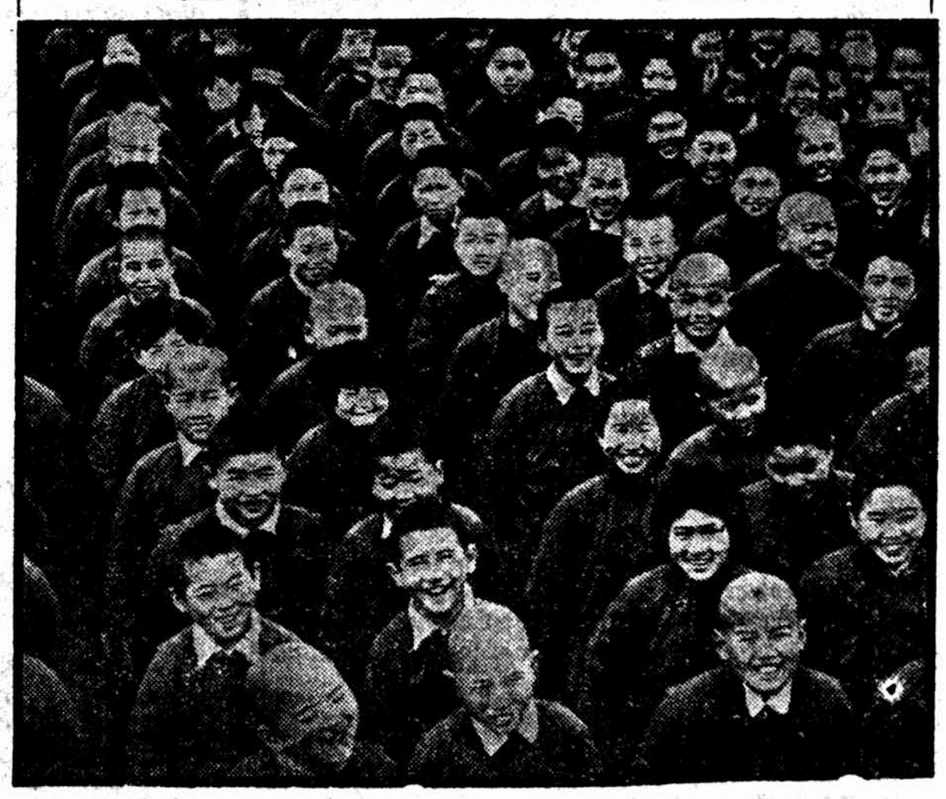
ECONOMICS OR POLITICS?

ECONOMICS OR POLITICS? A Lecture on the Present Problems of International Relations by Paul Van Zeeland. Published by the Cambridge University Press, Bombay, 1939. Price 2s. 6d.

The leecturer is a former Prime Minister of Belgium, is a politician of international repute. In this lecture delivered at Cambridge in October, 1938, he makes himself out to be a keen student of economics too. The present disturbed state of the political word has naturally upset its economic equilibrium, still, in the opinion of Mr. Van Zeeland international trade is in "a relatively healthy condition." Even though the totalitarian systems are based on sentiment and not on reason, "they have had no choice but to continue with the rest of the world economic relations which are not very much below the level of those existing before the War." This being so, and he being of opinion that even autarky contemplates resort to violence as a last extremity only, and international trade an unavoidable necessity. "Wisdom prescribes that it should be regulated, organised and at least given a sufficient degree of clarity, stability, suppleness and freedom of action." In a series of helpful suggestions, based on experience, he tries to facilitate the material task of the great States by re-establishing order in the domain of international economics. It is a very useful first volume.

K.

THEY ARE IN GOOD HANDS



ARE THEY DOWNHEARTED? NO! This infectious picture shows some of the 20,000 Chinese children being cared for by the Welfare Homes in America.

Pleasant Homes

News For The Lawn And Porch

WHITE metal is holding its own very well in the story of furniture fashions. However, there is some ternd toward the pastels for metal furniture, such as pale, yellow and a light dusty pink. The most important contender for honours, however, is the finish which gives an antique effect to metal. This is very smart although not as spectacular as white. There is a terra cotta finish for metal too that is being shown here and there also and may make its mark on the scene. Bamboos and rattans are getting pickled finishes which has a very new look. However, white rattan continues to have a lovely freshness about it that won't soon be displaced. Probably as important a bit of news about the furniture as anything, however, is the use of florals for cushions—not just the crude harsh splashy materials that have been seen in past years but more delicate and subtle flowered fabrics that seem a good deal more gracious. Stripes and textures are likewise of first importance as cushions for seasonal furniture.

SOFA MADE INTO BED

"A Lady with a House" writes: —Last Monday I went ahead and had our little old "Victorian" sofa made into a bed. Felt sad and scared both when the job was started. Because it's been around home ever since I can first remember and I'll miss its faded red damask. Scared for fear the bed wouldn't come out just right. But it's a beauty in its flowered chintz upholstery and spread, thanks to the family

carpenter without whom I'm sure I couldn't keep house.

The Chest Was First Piece Of Furniture

"The Chest, contriv'd a double debt to pay.—
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day."—
From Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village."

When you get to the bottom of the whole subject of furniture, you'll find that the chest is the original piece of furniture. For, very early in the story of civilization, man was confronted with the problem of finding a place for his possessions, and so he evolved a box which gradually acquired lid and lock, then feet. This made a good place to sit and of course it could pinch hit very well as a table. As a matter of fact the first bed we have a record of was a chest with skins thrown over it, and later a bed was evolved from a large chest lined with skins.

A Brainstorm

But it was a nuisance to have to paw through a chest to get things out, so somewhere along the way somebody thought of adding a drawer to the base of the chest. And what a brainstorm that was! Probably the drawer was the most important idea in furniture construction that ever had been thought of. With all the hue and cry we're hearing about functionalism, there's been no new modern development half so functional as a drawer

Well, from then on the chest got grander, added legs, mirrors, desk compartments, shelf tops

The chest—furniture's forefather.

and the like. But all were dependent on the basic chest form which hasn't essentially changed. And it's still about the most important member of the furniture family.

'KNOW MEN,' NOT 'YES MEN' THE NATIONAL NEED

What America country needs is more and more "know men," in the opinion of Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California.

"Autocracies may survive for intermittent periods with populations of 'yes men', but democracies need a perennially renewed supply of "know men," he told the National University Extension Association.

Dr. Sproul stressed the need for adult education.

The American educational plan's greatest handicap had been, he said, "the tendency of American citizens to think of schooling as a kind of vaccination against ignorance and to consider that a concentrated dose of it in youth makes one immune for a lifetime."

CATHOLICS UNDER BAN

The British Catholic paper "Universe" reports in its issue of current date that "All Catholic associations in the former Sudeten territories of Czechoslovakia have been suppressed by the Nazi police. All Catholic foreign publications have been forbidden there."

ALCOHOL CANNOT BE EXPELLED FROM BLOOD BY MEDICINES

The theory is often expressed, especially by motorists, that alcohol in the blood can be driven away through taking certain drugs or medicines, headache pills and fever preparations.

Dr. Merkel, writing in the "Munchener Medizinischen Wochenschrift", dispels this comforting idea, basing his statements on the discoveries and experiments of two authorities on the subject, Drs. Bohmer and Elbel, who have done research work with grape sugar. Their conclusions were to the effect that taking medical preparations had no influence on the quantity of alcohol in the blood, nor that they could accelerate the disposal of alcohol already in the blood.

Dr. Merkel then gives further facts to show that taking drugs neither affects the alcohol in the blood nor lowers its traces or results.

"I was afraid my husband's cold would keep him in bed for days!"

MY HUSBAND COULD HARDLY BREATHE BECAUSE OF THE CONGESTION IN HIS HEAD. SO I ASKED MY CHEMIST WHAT WAS GOOD TO STOP A COLD
"I ALWAYS RECOMMEND MISTOL," HE SAID, "BECAUSE ITS SOOTHING MEDICATION NEVER FAILS TO HEAL THE IRRITATED MEMBRANES AND OPEN CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES."
I BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER MY HUSBAND PUT A FEW DROPS IN HIS NOSE, HE COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
AND JUST TO BE SURE I WOULDN'T CATCH MY HUSBAND'S COLD, I TOOK MISTOL, TOO.

Now, with the help of Mistol,
WE NEVER CATCH COLD!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

A Page For Women

PICKLE SCENT IS IN THE AIR

Winter Supply Of Relishes And Spicy Fruits

THE tantalizing odour of spiced vinegar! What a homey smell that is. It prophesies home-made pickles and spiced fruits for winter use.

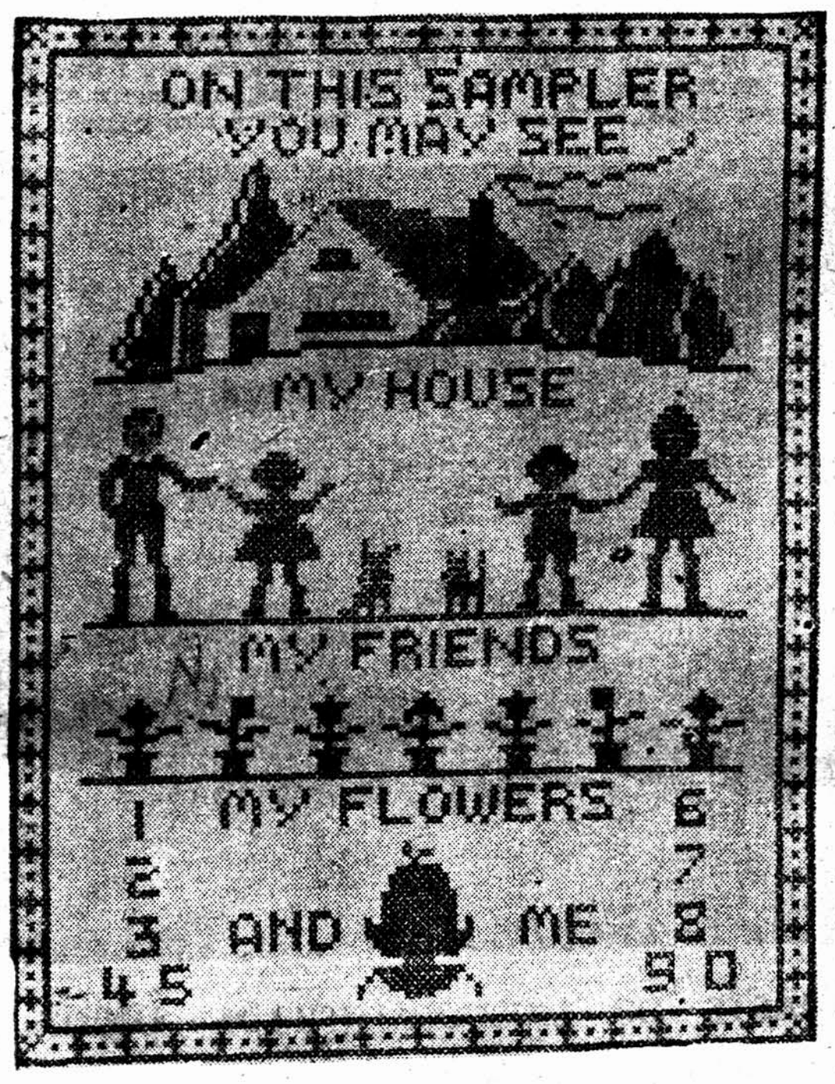
There are no hard and fast classifications among pickled vegetables. The small whole cucumbers have no other name than pickles. The mixed sliced vegetables, however, are sometimes known as pickles and sometimes as relishes. Generally, when finely chopped vegetables are used they are known by the latter term, modified by the name of the vegetable which is used in the largest amount. I have in my files almost identical recipes, which, however, are listed under a variety of titles. Mixed pickles, Spanish pickles, piccalilli and relishes. It really does not matter what you call a pickle just so that it is seasoned to your taste.

Sometimes the old fashioned mustard pickle is credited to the Spanish. For this a mustard sauce is used and it is always seasoned and coloured with turmeric. Perhaps turmeric is the spice which determines the title, because I have a recipe for chopped vegetable pickle without a sauce which also demands this pungent seasoning. I should warn you perhaps that this spice should be used with discretion and that the pickles should be tested by taste. Too much turmeric produces a bitter flavour.

One of the most popular pickles is for some reason called for that staple combination of bread and butter. Perhaps the name was given it because it is a pickle which can be used often or perhaps it was because it actually makes a good filling for sandwiches. If you make up this recipe,

(Continued On Page 55)

UNUSUAL CROSS-STITCH SAMPLER



"My House, My Friends, Flowers and Me" is an interesting sampler for your home. It measures 12 by 16-1|2 inches and can be used with or without a frame. Stamp it on linen, add several skeins of embroidery floss, and you have a gift package for a young girl to embroider.

(Continued from Col. 4).

minimum of serving pieces that a bride can get along on graciously include three serving spoons, two serving forks, a flat wide blade server, a carving set, a gravy ladle, two small serving spoons, two small serving forks, a butter server. Besides these she could use various larger serving pieces, a steak set, a large ladle, cheese sets, berry sets and other fancy festive thoughts. Especially practical we think are the new big spoons with bowls deep enough to pinch-hit as ladles. Hollow ware is the most gracious gesture of all; tea or coffee service, a tree and well platter, vegetable dishes or a gravy boat—these are the things a bride will bless you for.

All But The Moon

As for styles—well, you can have everything but the moon. You have a choice of ever so many lovely florid patterns, copies of fine abundant old designs.

If there's method in your madness, silver as a gift is the best bet because it has enduring value and will be there to remember you by for a long time. If you're big hearted without ulterior motive, it's still a good idea because nothing is more cherished and useful in a new home than a gift of silver.

GIVE THE BRIDE SILVER

With all due respect to the cute little gadgets you find in pewter, chromium and aluminum, we think a bride has a right to expect silver. And sterling is possible, though we don't really snub good plate.

Not All To Match

One bit of news in silver fashions is the trend towards combining different patterns rather than getting everything exactly to match. For example, she'd want all her forks and knives of the same design, but her spoons could be different. So could the salad forks. As for the serving things, each piece of the carving set will match, but they needn't match the vegetable servers for instance. In fact, it's more interesting if they don't.

It used to be that six of everything was considered quite enough. But that was when a lady thought she had to have sit-down-around the-table parties. Now that buffet service is the thing, it's easier to serve more people, so naturally more silver is needed. Twelve of everything is ideal, but eight will do. And "everything" should include, of course, dinner forks and knives, tea and coffee spoons, salad forks, dessert forks and spoons, cream soup spoons. Besides these, such extras as butter spreaders, cocktail forks, bouillion spoons, fruit knives and the like are nice but not necessary. The

(Continued in column 2.)

A gift to remember you by.

I owe my lovely skin to the miracle of these creams

Does your mirror tell you your skin is losing its youthful freshness . . . or that tiny lines are forming at the corners of your mouth and eyes . . . or that blackheads are emerging from neglect of clogged-up pores? These signs of age can be easily overcome and the hidden loveliness in your complexion awakened through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's famous creams.

Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream liquefies quickly and gently works into the pores. Every bit of clogging dirt and stale make-up is dissolved and floated to the surface. Skin tissues are revitalized. Wrinkles and blackheads disappear. If used every night before retiring, Perfect Cold Cream will make your skin truly beautiful.

To give your complexion that soft, velvety appearance, apply a thin film of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream over your face before putting on powder and make-up. Perfect Vanishing Cream cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust.

You will be thrilled when you see how soft and beautiful your skin becomes with the daily use of both these Daggett & Ramsdell Creams. Your complexion will take on the bloom of youth and you will always look your loveliest.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Dept. A., Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Go into the Soviet schools, into the factories, into the Soviet villages, to the temporary headquarters of the agricultural brigades during the height of the harvest, to a Soviet spa, to Siberia, to Turkestan; anywhere and everywhere through the Soviet Union; and you will meet the same intense popularity of physical culture.

Russia's

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Amazing Growth Of Sport In Soviet Union Since 1929

SHOULUD chance ever lead you to the Arctic Circle, and should you on arrival there fall in with a Soviet Polar Station, you would observe amongst many other usual things, a more or less carefully prepared spot on which, assuming that the weather was not all too inclement at the time, a crowd of lightly dressed and hardened men would be found playing football or engaged in some other form of sport.

This one example alone is sufficient to show how deeply rooted the idea of physical culture has become amongst the youth of the Soviet Union, and what an important part of social life it has already become.

Certainly it was not always like that in Russia. At a time when other countries were already zealously engaged in sport and physical culture Tzarist Russia knew next to nothing of any of these things. Who was there to go in for sports anyhow? In the impoverished villages the poor peasants and day labourers had to work all the hours of the day in order to live at all. Who was there to buy sport equipment and lay out sport grounds?

Peasants And Workers Equally Enthusiastic

The same was true of the workers in the factories. Long working hours and low wages do not encourage sport and physical culture. And the upper strata, which had time enough and money enough for such things, were too degenerate and sophisticated for such things as sport and physical culture.

It was the Soviet power which created the preliminary conditions for the widespread development of sport and physical culture amongst the broad masses which we see to-day.

Go into the Soviet schools, into the factories, into the Soviet villages, to the temporary headquarters of the agricultural brigades during the height of harvest, to a Soviet spa, to Siberia, to Turkestan; anywhere and everywhere through the Soviet Union; and you will meet the same intense popularity of physical culture.

Sport and physical culture centres are filled with young men and women playing games and exercising their muscles before and after their work—and you will find that the older ones are not merely spectators

Ten Million Sport Enthusiasts

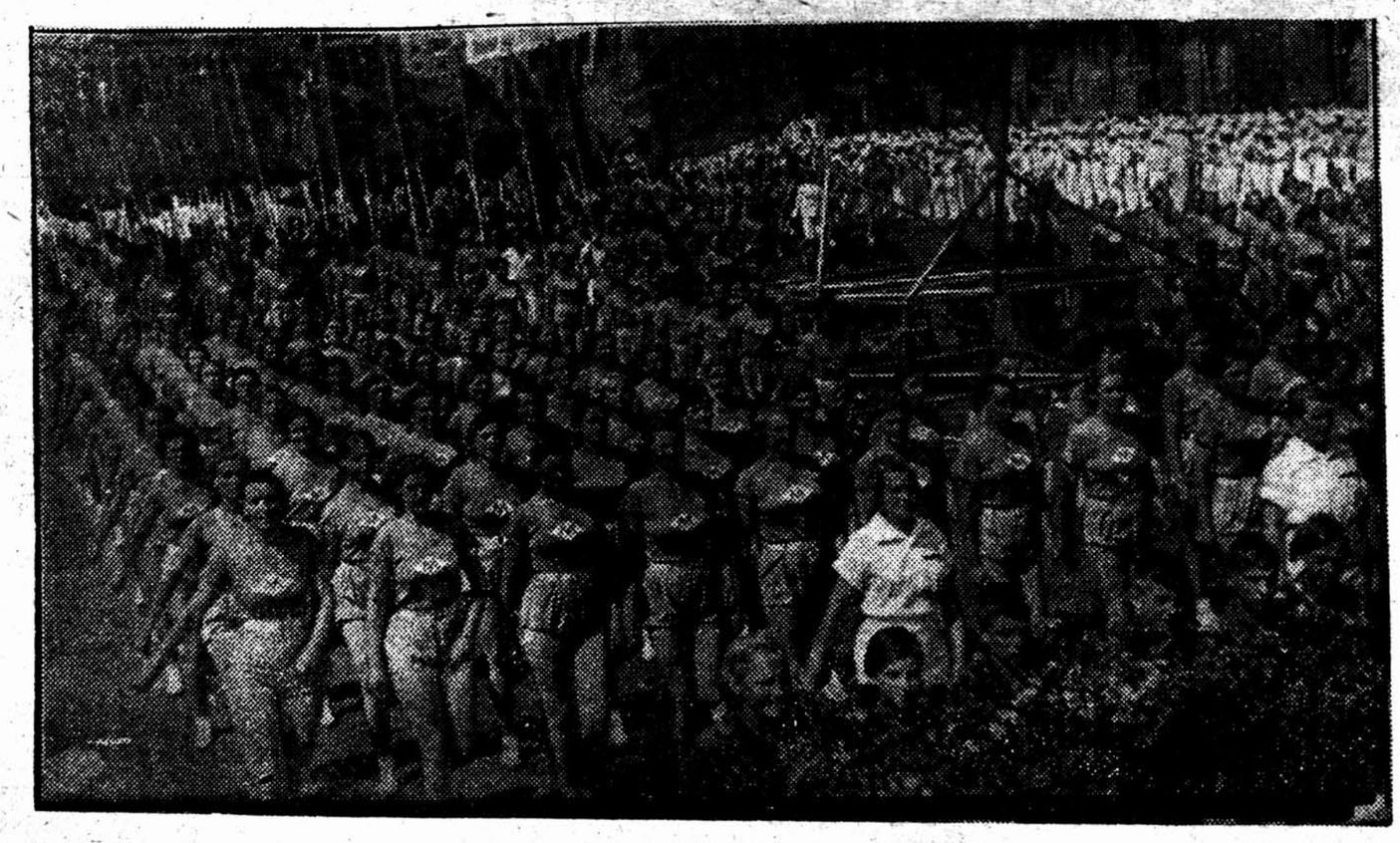
Until 1929 the sport movement in the Soviet Union developed very slowly. At the beginning of 1929 there were 759,000 adults organised in sport and athletic organisations. To-day over ten million Soviet citizens of both sexes and of all ages have taken up sport and physical culture.

In 1929 the Soviet State budget provided a sum of 16 million roubles for sport and athletic purposes. In 1937, the total expenditure throughout the Soviet Union for this purpose amounted to 500 million roubles.

The development of physical culture has been of particular interest in the Soviet villages. Approximately two million collective peasants carry on sport and physical training in various forms. The collective farms are building tracks, swimming pools and even sport stadiums.

Favourite Sports

The favourite sports in the Soviet villages are foot-ball and volley-ball, but many other forms of sport are also pursued. Motor-



A COLUMN OF FAIR GYMNASTS OF MOSCOW TRADE UNION

PHYSICAL CULTURISTS FROM THE UKRAINE.

National Fitness

cycle sections, parachute sections, gliding sections with their own gliders and parachute towers, are by no means rare phenomena in Soviet rural areas to-day.

The best will in the world to sport and athletic prowess would not help much if the necessary equipment and sport places were not available. By 1935, five hundred million roubles were spent in the construction in these places for sport.

At the moment there are 60 great stadiums, 350 smaller stadiums, 6,500 big sport places, 2,500 ski stations, 390 swimming baths, 2,500 shooting ranges, 20 motor cycle arenas, 100 cycle tracks and many similar facilities throughout the country.

A central stadium is now being built near Moscow and three arenas around the main sports centres will provide sitting accommodation for 105,000 spectators. It will also have many supplementary sport and athletic places, training halls, houses for sport students, etc. In fact, it will be a sports town on its own.

Training Schools

The tremendous growth of Soviet sport and athletics demanded corresponding increase in the number of trained experts in this field. There are four institutes for physical culture in Soviet Russia: in Moscow, Leningrad, Karkov, Baku. In 1936, there were about 4,000 pupils being trained at these institutes.

Besides, in various parts of the country 24 schools for physical training are at work, and they too have together 4,000 pupils. The period of training at the institutes is five years and in the schools two years.

Up to the present the physical training institutions of the Soviet Union have turned out about 20,000 instructors. Every successive year some thousands of new instructors are added to their ranks.

The production of sport and athletic equipment has gone hand in hand with the development of sport facilities in general. Sport and athletic equipment of all kinds is being produced in special factories and by the workshops of many sport organisations themselves. Such equipment is sold in many cases at cost price.

What sort of sports and athletics are being practised in the Soviet Union? The only answer is: every conceivable form. Naturally, there are a number of sports which are particularly popular, such as foot-ball, volley-ball and the usual branches of light athletics.

But, other forms of sport also have imposing numbers of enthusiastic followers. Further, thanks to the State help, those forms of sport such as tennis and rowing, which are the monopoly of the few in other countries are accessible to all in Soviet Russia.

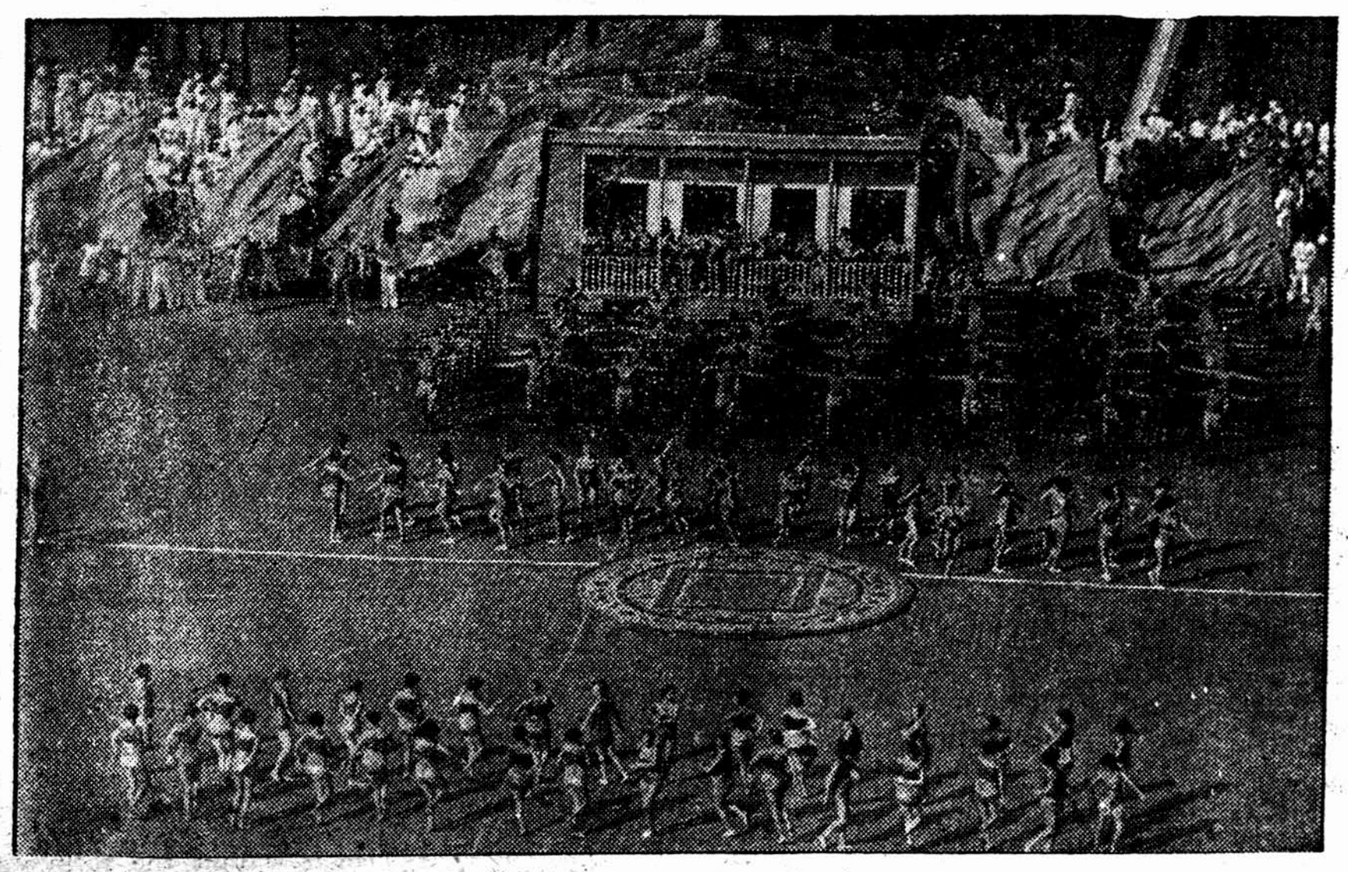
The number of tennis players in Moscow in 1926 was 300 and in 1936 it was 12,000. Or take mountaineering. In 1936 about 6,000 took part in various mountaineering expeditions. Flying as sport is very popular. Parachute jumping is practised by tens of thousands.

Women Too Take To Sports

In the national republics of Soviet Union, where before the revolution European sports were quite unknown, they are now practised by increasing number of persons. At the same time traditional national sports are by no means being neglected. On the contrary, the general development of sport consciousness has given them a new lease of life and has raised them to new high level.

It is not only the development of an all-round sport and athletic movement in these districts which characterise the progress wrought in the lives of these people, but also signal emancipation of women who previously never moved out of their homes without a veil.

In order to direct and connect up the whole sport and athletic movement in the Soviet Union, there exist committees for physical culture in the towns and republics of the Union, and their highest body is the All-Union Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, which approximates to a People's Commissariat in its significance.



Sports are popular in Georgia, as everywhere else in Soviet Union. Many innovations are made locally to render them lively and attractive.

£30,000 DISAPPEARS IN "MAGIC BOX"

Strange Story Of Confidence Trick In London Hotel

An extraordinary story of a confidence trick, by means of a "magic box," performed in a London hotel by a gang who stole £30,000 from a credulous Frenchman, was told in the Paris court, where four members of the gang have been sentenced, says the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Two Argentine men, Abriata and Urruty, left London by 'plane with the cash, and are at large. They were tried in default and condemned to five years' imprisonment.

They were introduced to M. Maurice Robin, son of a wealthy Parisian manufacturer, as "inventors."

Their principal "invention" was the "magic box." A Bank of England note for £100 was placed in the bottom, and sprinkled with chemicals. A blank sheet of paper of the same size as the note was put in the box. The box was shaken to cause pressure on the blank sheet, and left shut for 24 hours.

EMPTY.

On reopening the box the banknote was found to be exactly reprinted on the blank sheet—so there were two £100 "banknotes" instead of one.

M. Robin went to London, and a "magic box experiment" was carried out in his hotel room. He collected £30,000 which he had in an English bank—all in £100 notes—and entrusted the money to the "inventors", with the hope of getting £60,000.

The box was opened by M. Robin, in the absence of the "inventors", who had left 48 hours before with his £30,000.

It contained blank paper.

The four members of the gang, including a Paris banker, tried here were sent to gaol.

PHYSICAL CULTURISTS OF THE CLUB "DYNA MO".

A Short Story

Rufe, Handy Man

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

"YES, sir!" Rufus little declared "I'm retiring. I've made my pile. Now I'm gonna close up shop and spend the rest o' my days loafin."

Just then the telephone rang. Rufus went behind the counter and took down the receiver. "Little's General Store," he said. A pause. "Hello! Oh, hello there. Mr. Bradley. Got back to New York all right did you?.....Eh? Sure. Sure thing. I'll take care of it right away."

Rufus hung up and reached for his hat. "Got to go over to Bradley's camp on Boulder Point. He went off and left his bathroom window open. Got to close it for him."

Johnny Cutler got down off the cracker barrel he had been sitting on. Johnny was a comparatively new camp owner in the Mirror Lake colony, but already he had learned the value of knowing Rufus.

"Going to close up shop while you go over?" he asked. "Might lose a customer."

"Pshaw!" declared Rufus. "Reckon one or more customers won't make or break me."

Johnny said nothing. He knew that Rufus wouldn't refuse a favour whether it hurt his business or not. He had been operating this store for forty years. His father had run it before him. Most of the Mirror Lake colony did some trading with Rufus, but mostly they patronized the new and modern chain store down in Birchill, two miles away. They spent a lot of time with Rufus, however sitting around and talking. And always, when there was a window to be closed, or lights to be shut off, or an open water faucet to check, they called Rufus and Rufus attended to it. He was quite important in the community.

Johnny followed Rufus outside, watched the old man get into his car and clatter away toward the lake. Then Johnny strolled over to the depot. In ten minutes the train would be along that would take him back to the city.

When Rufus got back to the store he found Mike Atterbury sitting on the steps. Mike threw away the straw he had been chewing and followed Rufus inside. He bought a plug of tobacco and whittled himself a pipeful.

"Mike," said Rufus, "you're danged sure this here relief committee will take care of me?"

"You bet," said Mike. "Ain't no body more eligible than you. Soon's you close up the store you let me know and I'll see you and Abby are taken care of."

Rufus forced a grin. "By ginger, that's good! I'm sick o' runnin' this doggone store. Be good to loaf around and let them relief jiggers look out for me."

"Rufe," said Mike, "You're a doggone liar. You're closin' out the store because you can't afford to continue operating it. The chain store has taken all your business. You hate like sin to go on relief, but you got to. You hate worse to leave the store. It's been in your family for three generations."

Rufus allowd his eyes to wander around the gloomy and familiar interior of the store. He saw, as though for the first time, the dusty glass show cases, the worn counters, the barrel stove, the cracker boxes, the shelves filled with outworn merchandise. He reached into his pocket produced a checked handkerchief and blew his nose vigorously. Then he looked at Mike.

"Mike, you doggone old goat, don't you never let me hear you say anything like that again so long's you live. What me an' you know ain't of no importance to other folks at all."

Rufe had set the following Saturday as the day for his closing. He considered piling up and crating the merchandise he had on hand, but somehow he couldn't get started.

Time enough, he decided, after the store was closed. Then there wouldn't be a lot of nosey people around asking questions.

So on Saturday Rufus opened up as usual. One or two customers dropped in during the morning. Toward noon Mike Atterbury appeared. He didn't say anything, but he looked around; there was a sort of unhappy, forlorn expression in his eyes. Instead of sitting down for his usual chat, he went out without a word.

The afternoon dragged by, no one appeared. Rufus was disappointed Usually there were a half a dozen men sitting around the stove swapping stories. These were the times Rufe loved. A lump came into his throat when he thought there wouldn't be any more such times.

(About five o'clock the phone rang. It was Mr. Bradley again.) Mr. Bradley was coming up for the week-end and he wondered if Rufe would go over and turn on his oil heater. Rufe said he would.

It was dark when Rufe got back. The store was lighted, though he didn't remember leaving any lights burning. Then he saw that the room was filled with men and women. He saw also, that there were a lot of brightly coloured papers and things strung about.

Rufe stood in the doorway and blinked. He saw Johnny Cutler and Mr. Bradley and Sam Stone and Harry Thompson and a lot of other Mirror Lake camp owners. They all shouted when they saw him and rushed to meet him.

Rufe didn't know what it was all about. He blinked and asked questions and finally he gathered that they had bought the store and given it back to him and were going to pay him a salary to keep it going They were doing it because they said he'd been so accommodating all his life and because they liked to come in and sit around and talk. They said a lot of things that puzzled Rufe. He couldn't understand why such rich and important folks were being so nice to a no-account like himself.

(THE END)

BACTERIA CAUSE TOOTH DECAY

Tooth decay has been explained during the last few decades chiefly by faulty nutrition of modern times, excessive consumption of bread baked from finely ground flour, deficiency of vitamins in the food and also by hereditary defects, after the bacteria to which caries had been attributed some fifty years ago, were found to be harmless. Now, however, Professor Gins of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin who, a few years ago, resumed investigations of bacterial causes, discovered as he reported recently to the German Association for Microbiology a microbe that continues to produce caries even in extracted teeth that were kept absolutely isolated from all other possible destructive influences in a breeding apparatus.

Besides lack of vitamins and hereditary influences possible bacterial causes must therefore be given careful attention in the examination of tooth decay.

New Power-Driven Saw For Tree Cutting

Operated by compressed air, a new power-driven crosscut saw enables two lumber men to do the ordinary work of six according to the maker. A pair of adjustable guides hold the tool in place for cutting logs of any size up to four feet in diameter. One operator handles the controls at the piston end of the saw, while the other manipulates the blade with the aid of a safety guard that protects him from its teeth. If the blade jams, it is easily detached from the driving mechanism. Compressed air for the saw is supplied by a portable comprsssor mounted on a tractor.

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filthy flies are sure to die when you spray
FLIT
FLIT
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Flies
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Bed Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.
FLIT always KILLS!

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MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
BUT, MAMMY, YOU TELL ME TO BE INDUSTRIOUS LIKE THE ANT, AND MY GOODNESS, ANTS FIND PLENTY OF TIME TO GO ON PICNICS!
GLADYS PARKER
6-1

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

POSTPONE M. C. C. VISIT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

While the Board of Control for Cricket in India were making arrangements for the M. C. C. visit to this country next cold weather the M.C.C. were thinking of postponing the tour to 1941. The reasons for the latter course appear to be that in view of the M. C. C. visit to Australia towards the end of next year, the majority of England's leading players, including the great Hammond himself, are unwilling to make a strenuous journey through India this year. This may appear to many as a far-fetched argument in favour of dropping out some of the stalwarts of English cricket from the team. They will have such a long time for rest after their return home that the strains of the tour will have long disappeared by the time they prepare for the journey to Australia.

UNJUSTIFIABLE COMPLAINT.

As a matter of fact, the Indian tour is not so exacting as some people would like the world to believe. The tourists have quite a comfortable journey throughout—in first class railway compartments and first class hotels. They do not even have as much play as they ordinarily have in England. On the other hand, they are feasted and feted out of all proportion to the limits of hospitality. The M. C. C. might put a little check on the latter. They might also curtail their shooting trips. Then there would be no cause for grumbling about the strains of the tour. However, that is another matter.

THE REAL REASON.

To my mind the real reason for postponing the tour to 1941 is the impending War in Europe. There is a fear on all sides that it may break out at any moment. England does not want that her sons should go about playing when she is in danger of an attack from outside. The number of people involved in it may be very small. But the psychology of having engaged them on such a superficial business may detract from the nation's will. By the time the Australian tour comes on, the storm might have burst or blown over. Then would be easier to decide the question.

INDIA'S DEMAND.

It has been argued in favour of the abandonment of the visit that India wants seven or eight amateurs in the team, in order to keep down the expenses. This is a natural demand. Besides too many professionals in the team would make the combination too strong for this country. It is said that there are very few regular amateur players in England at present. And most of them may be called up for military service in the event of a war. It is even apprehended that the military authorities may forbid their departure from England at this stage. The ground may not be very convincing on the face of it owing to the small number of persons involved in it. But from the political point of view, as I have stated above, it has a substantial significance.

FINANCIAL DANGER.

In any case, India does not want a team which will not be fully representative of the cream of English cricket. A mediocre side, however good it may be for an Indian XI, would not create any enthusiasm in this country. It will spell financial disaster for the Board of Control and the Provincial associations, if they undertake the responsibility of entertaining them. It would be a thousand times better to wait till the M. C. C. is in a position to send a first rate side than accept anything which they may send out now.

POSTPONEMENT DESIRABLE.

I think the M. C. C. is quite justified in suggesting a postponement in the circumstances. I really wonder why they did not do so at the Imperial Cricket Conference when India's representatives were present there. They might have settled the point there and then with the permission of the Board of Control. However, it is not yet too late. Although the Board of Control has made many paper preparations for the visit they have not yet done anything to involve it into heavy expenditure. It would be in the best interest of Indian Cricket to postpone the visit till 1941. There may be a certain amount of disappointment in the minds of our cricketers and cricket-lovers at the postponement of the visit. But I am sure their disappointment will be much greater if the team is of a lower calibre than is generally expected.

A WISE MOVE.

If the visit does not materialise this year, the questions of Captaincy and the Selection Committee is of little moment now. Still we have to air our views on them, pending final decision on the tour. The Board of Control has done a wise thing in postponing the selection of the All-India Captain till the Bombay Pentangular Tournament. By that time the forms of almost all the players and captains in the country will be known to everybody. It is a very sound principle to select a captain of a player after his form has been shown. I hope the Board of Control will see to it that the men they have in view have a fair chance of trial.

SELECTION COMMITTEE.

The personnel of the Selection Committee does not leave much to be desired. Dr. H. D. Kanga, the Chairman, Mr. C. Ramaswamy and Dr. Jehangir Khan are well-suited for the purpose, having adequate knowledge of the game and experience of Indian and foreign cricket. There are some people who do not like the inclusion of Jehangir Khan in the Committee, particularly because he may be in the running for the captaincy or for a position in the team. It is always best to leave out such people from the Committee, as it saves a lot of misunderstanding which may crop up later on. If Jehangir Khan had no such ambition, the question would not have arisen. But he has publicly declared that he is looking forward to more of cricket in this country. For a young man that he is it is quite natural

Suppose a Committee consisting of Major C. K. Nayudu, Vijay Merchant and Jehangir Khan was appointed to select the captain. What do you think would be the result? I, for my part, would not try to guess. However the Board of Control has reserved to itself the right of accepting or rejecting the recommendation of the selectors. There lies the safety of all the candidates. None the less, it would be a sound policy, as I have stated above, to exclude all possible aspirants for positions in the team from the Committee.

PROFESSIONALISM.

The Board of Control has done well to postpone consideration of the recommendations of the two Sub-Committees on professional cricketers and professional umpires. Everybody approves of the principle involved in the schemes. There is not the least doubt that with professional cricketers in our teams, the standard of our game would improve considerably as it has done in England. The supervision of the matches by professional umpires would tend to increase discipline in the ranks, as it would increase the efficiency of the umpires themselves. But these questions involve heavy expenses. Therefore, they would need the careful consideration not only of the Board of Control but all the provincial associations as well.

WELCOME DECISION.

I am sure everybody is happy to learn that the All-India Cricket Championship Tournament for the Ranji Trophy will be played as usual this Season. Owing to the financial losses suffered by most of the associations, it was feared that it might be abandoned or postponed this year. The visit of the M. C. C. was a good excuse for it. But I am glad that the importance and necessity of this tournament has now been recognised on all hands. It is a great pity the Patiala Memorial Fund which has been designed to help provincial associations in financial distress, has not been receiving the amount of support which the memory of the great benefactors of Indian cricket and the cause deserves. I wish the authorities concerned would make greater efforts to raise a handsome amount in the near future.

HOPEFUL FUTURE.

It is also a matter of satisfaction to all that the Inter-University Championship Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Cup, over which there was almost a deadlock last year, will be played this year as usual. The Board of Control has accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee which was appointed to set matters right. Now a Committee consisting of Prof. D. B. Deodhar of Bombay, Prof. C. K. K. Pillai of Madras, Prof. Roy of Calcutta and Dr. Vishwanath of Lahore with Mr. K. S Ranga Rao as Secretary, has been appointed to manage the tournament. These gentlemen have also been entrusted with the task of selecting the University team which will meet the M. C. C. at Lahore. This virtually means that the University authorities themselves will be, as it should be, responsible, for the management of this competition. I hope everything will go on smoothly hereafter.

IDENTIFICATION BY HAIR

New Way To Detect Crime

Identification by hair is a new method which is claimed to have been proved by Dr. Carlton Hood, of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of North-Western University, U.S.A. He contends that, like a finger-print, a hair can come from one person only, being marked in an individual way by rings round it. A hair, apparently, does not grow continually and imperceptibly; it grows for a time and stops, and then grows again. Every stop marks the hair with a ring at the point where it passes through the scalp. Hair grows rapidly in youth, and slower later. Therefore, the age of a person from whose head a hair comes can be calculated. If there are six rings to the tenth of a millimetre, the subject is 20; if there are 12 rings, 40. Dr. Hood claims to have helped the police in the conviction of a murderer by means of this test.

NEW FACTS

Write, or call, at once for FREE copy of "Physical Fitness for Marriage" and learn new scientific facts vital to your Happiness. **Brijmohan & Co. Bombay, 1.** Phone : 30250.

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Wanted Educated well-off Sunni bride virgin|widow, for a young Sunni of Independent means. Respectable family. Write to Nomani, Expert, Lucknow. (R12088)

Wanted a Beautiful, Healthy and well educated bride from a respectable Brahman family for a well-built and handsome bachelor of 26-years, in permanent Imperial Service, belonging to a highly connected Brahman family of the Punjab. Correspond Box No. 12072, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sunni-Muslim bachelor Imperial Service Officer in Bombay, handsome, rich, 27, fine character, father high official, desires marrying respectable girl modern or orthodox, Shia or Sunni. Advertising since there is no lady at home to see alliances. Write M. M. Ally, C|o Poste Restante, G.P.O., Bombay. (12052)

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Qualify easily as Sub-Engineers, Overseers. Accountants by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

Public Notices

FIRST CLASS CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

From 1st August, 1939, the existing 1st Class Cheap Return Tickets will be issued at the revised fares shown below:—

BETWEEN

BOMBAY V.T., BYCULLA, DADAR

and

Amalner	**at Rs.**	**58/-**
Amraoti	**at „**	**80/13**
Dhulia	**at „**	**46/2**
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Tickets will be issued in both directions.

No break of journey is permitted.

G. I. P.

(664)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, Brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Make More Money. You can Add Rs. 50 upwards weekly, build-up sound and lucrative business in your spare time without canvassing. Wherever you live. Send stamp for special offer to:—Gogia, Sundarnagar. (12080)

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50, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," modern two and three-roomed flats. 'Phone 28101. (12087)

Cheap Rents. Two, three, four & six room flats. "Dias Lodge," Rana Street, near Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road. (12089)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow—Poultry training classes. The session for training commences from 15th of August, 1939. For full particulars and free Prospectus apply to the Poultry Expert and Secretary. (634)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand Roller & Clearer Carding Machine without Coiler, preferably Wm. Tatham make and also Skutcher 36" width. Apply to Box No. 12067, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a secondhand Disc or Pen Ruling Power Machine, capable to take 39" wide paper—Double Sider—two or three colours, with arrangement for Stop-ruling and Sheet Cutter, preferably with Automatic Feeder and Pile Layboy. Please indicate lowest terms, with full specifications of the offer, stating where the machine can be inspected, to Box No. 672, "Bombay Chronicle."

STOP SLAUGHTER OF MILCH-CATTLE

Deputation Waits On Director Of Agriculture

Mr. N. C. Trivedi, Secretary of the Shri Govardhan Sanstha has sent the following:—

Important correspondence passed recently between Shree Govardhan Sanstha of Bombay and Government of Bombay through Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher the Premier, on the subject of cow protection. Govardhan Sanstha appealed that legislation prohibiting wanton slaughter of milch-cattle in general, and cows in particular, was quite necessary.

The Government of Bombay through Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher went into the details of the case put forth by Shree Govardhan Sanstha and ultimately stated that Government appreciated the view-point and approved of the idea of Shree Govardhan Sanstha for an anti-slaughter bill.

Mr. Kher further stated that, it would be proper and better for Govardhan Sanstha to approach the Director of Agriculture and put before him all their difficulties and demands. He assured that Government was quite sympathetic towards their demand.

Being thus encouraged, an influencial deputation met the Director of Agriculture. The following gentlemen formed the deputation:—Shree Chaunde Maharaj:—Founder: Shree Govardhan Sanstha Bombay-Poona Wai. Sjt. Shankar Sakharam Dole:—Secretary, Shree Govardhan Sanstha. Mr. V. R. Talshiker: Editor "National-Wealth", Poona, M. A. LL.B.

The deputationists acquainted the Director of Agriculture regarding the general activities of Shree Govardhan Sanstha, in the direction of protecting the cows, for last thirty-five years. They also gave him an idea about the rearing work carried on there. The director was informed of the sympathetic and encouraging reply of Mr. Kher and was told that the Government of Bombay had approved of the idea and policy advocated by Shree Govardhan Sanstha, for passing legislation. prohibiting cow-slaughters.

The Director of Agriculture agreed with Mr. Kher's view-point and said that he too was in favour of having such legislation on the statute book. Anyhow the slaughter of the milch-cattle should be stopped. Though he was not in favour of complete stoppage of slaughter, still, he said, a cow or a bull should not be slaughtered before the age of ten.

The main demands of the deputationists were as follows:—

Legislation prohibiting slaughter of milch-cattle in general, and cows and bullocks in particular was necessary.

The slaughter of other milch cattle before the age of ten should be a criminal offence.

Before framing such a law, Government should consult those bodies, who are working in this direction. Their advice and guidance will be of great value to the Government Shree Govardhan Sanstha of Bombay-Poona-Wai and Shree Jivdaya Mandali of Bombay. It will be able to guide suggest and help. much as regards this.

The time-limit of ten years for slaughter, according to Mr. E. J. Bruen, is too short. It should be least 20 years.

There should be a necessity by law, to have a permission for selling of the cows.

The power of issuing these permits should be vested in Mukhi-Patels—i.e., the headman of villages. In case of big cities. it should be given to the Municipalities concerned.

The butcher must obtain a license first for carrying on his work of slaughter.

All the slaughter-houses must be under the direct control of Government, who should appoint veterinary doctors. They should keep the slaughter houses clean, through menials, and look after the general condition and health of the animals. They alone should decide whether an animal is worthy of being slaughtered or not.

The humanitarian league and bodies should be allowed to visit these slaughter-houses. Their suggestions about general cleanliness, or unworthy slaughter should be carried out by the Veterinary Doctors in charge of Slaughter houses.

The lands belonging to humanitarian league and bodies, should be exempted, from land-revenue.

The beef required for military regiments, etc. should be ordered out from outside India.

The above-stated demands were put before the Director, who heard the members patiently.

The deputationists expressed their thanks, for the patient hearing, and their satisfaction that the Government had appreciated their view-point, and had approved of their idea of having an anti-cow-slaughter Bill. They hoped that Government will bring this legislation before the Assembly at its next session, and will carry out the pledge thus given.

MAHASABHA EXECUTIVE TO MEET AT POONA

POONA, July 29.

The Executive Council of the Hindu Mahasabha is meeting here in two or three days. Besides Barrister Savarkar who is arriving here in that connection, Dr. B. S. Moonje and Bhai Parmanand. other leaders of the Mahasabha are also arriving here.

At the same time followers of late Lokmanya Tilak in Maharashtra will be gathering in Poona to celebrate "Tilak Memorial Day" and perpetuate the memory of the deported patriot. Appeals have been issued to the public to cooperate in observing the Day in a befitting manner.—United Press.

Production Of Swadeshi Cigarettes

The Secretary of the Indian Cigarette Manufacturers' Association writes:

A big limited company is to be floated shortly in the Bombay Presidency with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs amalgamating most of the Indian-owned well-running cigarette factories, which are carrying on extensive business all over the country and whose brands are quite well-known.

Most of the shares will be taken over by the Promoters themselves, some will be underwritten, and the rest will be issued for public subscription Prominent Business Magnates are taking keen interest with a view to join the Board of Directors.

When the necessary preliminary arrangements are over the Prospectus will be published within a short time. The idea behind this venture is to rationalise the Swadeshi Cigarette Industry and to put it in line with the foreign-owned factories in India.

Nasik Anti-Corruption Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, July 27.

Khan Bahadur Badruzzaman H. Kazi has been appointed Hon. Magistrate (II Class) for the District and also as non-official member of the Anti-Corruption Committee for the District.

Warning Against Hoarding Of Silver

Mr. Subedar Urges Change In Govt. Of India's Policy

Future Of Silver Undoubtedly Dark

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SILVER HAD LONG AGO CEASED TO BE AN IMPORTANT MONETARY METAL IN THE WORLD AND ITS PRICE WAS MAINTAINED LARGELY BY THE PURCHASE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE SPECULATIVE HOLDING IN INDIA. RECENT CHANGES IN THIS PURCHASE POLICY HAVE INDICATED THE RELUCTANCE OF THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TO CONTINUE TO PURCHASE FOREIGN SILVER. AMERICA, THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF SILVER, HAD BECOME A PURCHASER, INSTEAD OF A SELLER, IN THE HOPE THAT THE WORLD WOULD REVISE ITS ATTITUDE. THE SILVER AGREEMENT, WHICH HAS NOW EXPIRED FOR SOME YEARS, IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THROUGH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, ALSO JOINED, WAS CALCULATED TO PREVENT A PRECIPITOUS FALL IN THE VALUE OF THE METAL.

Duty Of Govt. Of India

New factors have now arisen, says Mr. Manu Subedar. The smashing of the Shanghai dollar and the confiscation of all silver in China in the occupied territory by Japan would mean the dumping of silver now by Japan on the world, for which the world is not prepared. The Government of India have got a special duty in connection with this, because there is a large surplus silver held by them and because the hoards in private hands in India are considerable. This is one of those occasions, on which Government ought to exercise their power for imposing a countervailing, but heavy import duty, and for the offer to sell in India from their surplus, as and when there is a genuine demand for the trade.

Dark Future

I have no desire to raise a panic about the future of silver, but that future is undoubtedly dark, and, in view of this, it would be good to warn Indians not to hold silver for speculative purposes, or for hoard—at all events not to add to their existing holds—because of the peril that should America, instead of being a buyer, come in the market as a seller, the price in London fixed on the equation of the demand and supply would immediately stagger. It is wrong to put any surplus savings of India in silver, in view of the situation in which this metal finds itself in the world. Silver is produced in the company of gold, lead and copper and, while the demand for monetary purposes has shrunk low, the demand for industry and trade has not increased. Hence the danger.—A.P.

French Government's Financial Measures

PARIS, July 29.

The financial measures decided by the Government to-day, fall under four heads, namely, measures aiming at the conclusion of International Agreements which will ensure control over the export of capital; new economies through administrative reforms and reorganisation of the wheat office.

Administrative economies include introduction of 45 instead of 40-hour week in all departments.—Reuter.

BIG SOVIET CREDITS TO CHINA

SHANGHAI, July 29.

Chinese newspapers give prominence to a report purporting to emanate from a reliable source to the effect that arrangements have been concluded in Moscow for Soviet credits to China amounting to 75 millions gold roubles, equivalent to 30 million sterling.—Reuter.

London Talks On Chinese Currency Problem

LONDON, July 29.

It is learned the report from Sir Robert Craigie on the difficulties concerning the Chinese currency question which have arisen in the Tokio talks, is being studied in London in the week-end, and the next meeting has been fixed for Monday in order to give Lord Halifax time to consider the position.—Reuter.

IT IS NOW ONLY A MATTER OF DRAFTING

Anglo-French-Russian Talks Come To An End

French And British Military Missions To Go To Moscow Next Week

PARIS, July 29.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT DURING THE COURSE OF TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE MINISTERS, M. BONNET GAVE A LONG EXPLANATION OF THE FOREIGN SITUATION, AND LAID GREAT STRESS ON ANGLO-FRANCO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Bonnet said that these have now been successfully concluded on all essential points. There remained slight shades of differences of opinion as regards drafting one article—that concerning indirect aggression.

M. Bonnet emphasised that this could not in any way affect the negotiations as a whole. In fact, he declared, that it was only a matter of drafting.

MILITARY CONVERSATIONS

During the course of the meeting of Ministers, it is understood, that M. Bonnet, referring to the Moscow talks, intimated that military conversations were expected to begin next week and would proceed side by side with the political negotiations.

M. Bonnet added that a British Military Mission headed by an Air Marshal and an Admiral would leave London for Paris in the middle of the next week, and travel to Moscow at the same time as the French Military Mission headed by General Doumenc.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHES EXCUSE THEMSELVES

Demonstration Against America?

MOSCOW, July 29.

Five Japanese military and air attaches in Moscow pleaded "other engagements" when invited to a reception at the country house of Major Frank Haine, American military attache.

It is not known whether their failure to attend, is intended as a demonstration against the United States' abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan.—Reuter.

ANTI-COMINTERN AXIS STRENGTHENING

Jap. Opinion On Trade Pact With Germany

TOKYO, July 29.

Japan will be able to secure an augmented supply of articles required for peace or war under the Trade Pact with Germany initialled in Berlin yesterday, declares a Foreign Office communique.

It states, "It is a matter of congratulation that the Anti-Comintern Axis is being steadily strengthened in the economic as well as other spheres. Under the Pact Germany is to take any abundance of fish agricultural and other products from Japan on the basis of planned economy.—Reuter.

GERMAN-JAP. AGREEMENT

Additional Imports On Either Side

BERLIN, July 29.

Japan will take additional 80 million marks worth of imports from Germany annually, and Germany 60 million more from Japan under the new trade agreement initialled yesterday.—Reuter.

Japanese Arrest British Soldiers And Release Later

British Protest: Panic Ensues: Hundreds Of Chinese Evacuate

SHANGHAI, July 29.

Japanese blue-jackets, this afternoon, arrested and detained Seaforth Highlanders, who were putting up barbed wire in an alley-way, near the British defence sector near the Northern boundary of the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Japanese also seized a British army lorry. Subsequently after negotiations on the spot between British army officers and Japanese naval officers, the men were released. It transpired that the Seaforths Highlanders unwittingly entered the alley-way within the Japanese-occupied area.

BRITISH PROTEST.

The British authorities are protesting to the Japanese against the erection of barbed wire barricades in North Kiangse road, off which the Seaforths Highlanders were arrested. It is contended that by the erection of the barricades the Japanese are violating British sectors.

The arrest of the Seaforth Highlanders caused a panic among the Chinese inhabitants in the neighbourhood and hundreds evacuated and are now homeless. The situation was very tense before the Seaforths were released as British reinforcements and steel-helmeted Japanese blue-jackets patrolled North Kiangse road, awaiting developments.—Reuter.

Br. Champion's Feat In High-Jump

BERLIN, July 29.

Dorothy Odam, British champion, equalled the world high-jump record, held by Miss Mildred Didrickson of the United States, Miss Jean Shiley, United States and Fraulein Dora Ratjen (Germany), with 1.65 metres.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AMATEUR GOLF

LONDON, July 29.

Prestwick Hamilton McInally of Ayrshire won the Scottish Amateur Golf Championship, beating Hector Thomson (6/5), over 36 holes in the final.—Reuter.

CHINESE GUERILLAS ACTIVE

SHANGHAI, July 29.

The traffic on the Japanese controlled Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been disorganised as a result of an attack by the Chinese guerillas who, according to a Japanese army apoksman, dynamited the track derailing a crowded local train between Wusih and Changchow.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO LAND JAPAN TROOPS FAIL

SHANGHAI, July 29.

Japanese warships shelled the coast and countryside in the vicinity of Wanghoon in South China, according to a Macao telegram, but all attempts to land were repulsed. The message adds that Japanese 'planes are machine-gunning farms, villages and traffic roads. Refugees are streaming into Macao.—Reuter.

I. R. A. Men's Wives Break Down

Pathetic Scene At Departure Of Their Husbands

LONDON, July 29.

SIX KNOWN I. R. A. MEN LEFT LIVERPOOL LAST NIGHT FOR DUBLIN ON THE PACKET STEAMER "LEINSTER" WHICH SAILED UNDER A STRONG POLICE GUARD.

SEVERAL OTHERS SUSPECTED OF I. R. A. SYMPATHIES TRAVELLED WITH THEM.

THEY WERE SEEN OFF BY THEIR FAMILIES AND RELATIVES, AND AS THE SHIP LEFT THE DOCK, WIVES BROKE DOWN ON THE QUAYSIDE.—REUTER.

"TIMES" ON HYDERABAD REFORMS

Blames Congress Neutrality Towards 'Jathas'

LONDON, July 29.

In spite of the opposition which it has aroused the Nizam of Hyderabad and his Government are warmly to be congratulated on their experiment in constitutional reform declares the "Times" in a leader which referring to the "Jatha Nuisance" says, there is reason to believe that while Sir Akbar Hydari has offered to support the provincial Government in their campaign for prohibition in Bombay, the ministry seem to have made no serious effort to curb the recruiting of Jathas for the purpose of demonstrating in Hyderabad.

In this connection attention may be drawn to the ambiguous language of Mr. Gandhi in stating one of his requirements which all States should guarantee in order to come into line with British India. He demands that Indians outside the States should be free to enter them "so long as their activities are not directed at destruction of the States in question."

A deal of damage can be done short of actual "destruction" and for that matter even the I.R.A. never expressed a wish to destroy the British State which one supposes they are merely "coercing".

Now that a number of States are obviously moving with the times and liberalizing their constitutions for Mysore and Bhopal are introducing reforms as are some of the smaller States—it is regretable that the Congress party should do so little to discourage their invasion by bands from British India and that Mr. Gandhi's "minimum requirements" should be couched in such dangerously elastic language.—Reuter

STAMPING OUT I. R. A. TERRORISM

Intense Police Activity: Intimation Of Appeals

LONDON, July 29.

Police activity in connection with their campaign to stamp out I. R. A., terrorism continued today. Detectives were again at Euston Station watching the departure of Irish mail trains. In any case there will be no mass deportations, and each case will receive very careful consideration before any action is taken.

A number of men have intimated their intention to appeal. If grounds of their appeals are not regarded as frivolous by the Home Secretary, he will appoint an independent person to interview the appellant and will act upon his findings.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu's Talks With Hunger-Strikers

Leaves For Dum Dum Jail Along With Mahadev Desai

CALCUTTA, July 29.

AFTER about 2 and a half hours' talk with the hunger-strikers in the Alipore Central Jail, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahadev Desai proceeded to Dum Dum Jail at 2-30 P. M. to meet the strikers in that jail.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AND M. D. MEET SUBHAS

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Mr. Mahadev Desai called on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at his residence and discussed with him the situation created by the hunger-strike of political prisoners and Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails.

"The discussion lasted for about half an hour in the course of which the leaders, it is understood, had consultations amongst themselves as to the line of approach to the question of securing the release of these prisoners."

Earlier Dr. Prasad and Mr. Desai met Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose t Woodburn Park and ascertained from him the latest development in the situation. They are expected to interview the hunger-strikers in the jails in the afternoon.

Talks With Politicals

On their return from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's place, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahadev Desai proceeded to the Alipore Central jail to meet the hunger-striking prisoners. They entered the jail premises at about 12 noon and are still continuing their conversation with the strikers (1 p.m.) —A.P.

SECURING RELEASE IS MY MISSION

M. D.'s Reply To Press: Rajen Babu's Hope

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Rajen Babu told the "United Press" representative that he did not known whether his mission would be successful, as there appeared to be so many difficulties in the way. But he hoped that with the co-operation of all concerned he might attain the desired result.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Mahadev Desai observed:— "All that I can say is that I have come here to get the prisoners released. I do not know if I shall be successful.

"I am carrying a message from Gandhiji requesting the prisoners to give up the hunger-strike. Gandhiji's message has been already published."

The most important thing which mattered, he said, was that every body ought to make a sincere effort to save the lives of the prisoners.—United Press.

Rajen Babu Sees Hunger-Strikers

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahadev Desai had over five hours' interview with the hunger-striking political prisoners in the Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails. They returned to Bira Park at 6 in the evening. They will see the prisoners again to-morrow and meet the Home Minister.

Babu Rajendra Prasad on his return after interviewing the politicals said that there was nothing to be issued by way of a statement to the Press to-day. He looked tired and was feeling some breathing difficulty owing to asthma trouble.—United Press.

CALCUTTA WELCOMES RAJEN BABU

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Despite inclement weather an enthusiastic reception was accorded to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrived here this morning. Besides a large number of Congressmen he was received by Dr. Profulla Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Kiron Shanker Roy and Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhary, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Asked by the "United Press" why the date of the Congress Working Committee was suddenly changed from August 9 to August 1, the Congress President said that it was necessitated by urgent work.

When his attention was drawn to the fact that the Working Committee would not be in a position to come to final decision at its meeting on August 1 regarding explanations from individuals about participation in the demonstrations of July 9 in view of the notification of the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. demanding the same by August 9, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that they would consider the preliminaries only at this meeting.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad leaves for Wardha to-morrow, returning from there to Ranchi. From Ranchi he proceeds to Jamshedpur in connection with labour enquiry, the date of which will be fixed in consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

Espionage Menace In France

Army Commission Stenographer Arrested: Communist Journalist Acquitted

PARIS, July 28.

M. AMOURELLE, SHORTHAND WRITER TO THE SENATE ARMY COMMISSION, HAS BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF REVEALING SECRET DOCUMENTS CONCERNING NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The depth of public feeling over alleged espionage was proved in connection with the trial of M. Lucien Sampaix, Manager of the Communist newspaper "Humanite," who was charged with contravening the Decree Law forbidding disclosure of information concerning cases of espionage.

Numerous extra police were massed outside the Court to prevent demonstrations. Leftist circles, particularly, express perturbation lest Government should stifle publicity on matters connected with the recent arrests.

M. Sampaix was acquitted.—Reuter.

HITLER HURRIES BACK TO BERLIN

Perturbed At Turn In Moscow Talks

BERLIN, July 28.

Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop, who are both unexpectedly in Berlin in the middle of their holidays, had a meeting in the Chancellery to-day. The foremost among many matters they had to discuss is believed to have been the negotiations in Moscow.

The latest developments there and the British plan to send military experts have convinced official circles here that the Anglo-Russian talks must now be taken more seriously.

The Fuhrer and Herr von Ribbentrop are also believed to have touched on the denunciation of the Japan-American trade treaty, which came as an unpleasant surprise.

Herr Hitler is returning to Beyreuth to-morrow and Herr von Ribbentrop resumes his holiday in Salzburg on Sunday.—Reuter.

Politicals' Release Question

Subhas' Threat Of Satyagraha

Appeal For Rs. 10,000 Subscriptions And 10,000 Volunteers: Ex-Minister And 3,000 Enilst

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mr. Nauser Ali, ex-Minister of Bengal was the first man to enlist himself as a volunteer and sign the Satyagraha pledge in response to the appeal made at a public meeting this evening at the University Institute Hall by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who declared:

"We will give the Bengal Ministry a last opportunity till our patience is completely exhausted for the release of the hunger-striking political prisoners, and if they still do not respond to the country's united demand, we will start Satyagraha to effect their unconditional release."

Mr. Bose wanted subscriptions of Rs. 10,000 and the enlistment of 10,000 volunteers within one week for starting Satyagraha.

3,000 VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED

About 3,000 volunteers have already enlisted themselves for offering Satyagraha in connection with the release of the political prisoners. The enlistment started only this afternoon.—United Press.

Nasik Demands Release Of Hunger-Strikers

NASIK, July 29.

A resolution requesting the Bengal Government to release immediately and unconditionally the political prisoners on hunger-strike, was passed at a well-attended public meeting of Nasik citizens held under the auspices of the City Congress Committee. Mr. M. R. Dalvi presiding.—United Press.

Rajen Babu And Mahadev Desai Meet Bose Brothers

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Mr. Mahadev Desai met Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at his residence this morning and held discussion for about half an hour regarding the hunger-strike of political prisoners in the Alipore and Dum Dum Central jails.

The Congress President and Mr. Desai also met Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in the same connection.—United Press.

Kingsley Wood In Air Mishap

Air Minister Safe: Pilot & 2 Members Of Crew Injured

LONDON, July 28.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, was involved in a plane mishap when an airforce machine in which he was travelling to Northern Ireland turned back over the Irish Sea owing to bad weather and made a forced landing at Kirkby-in-Furness in Lancashire.

The Air Minister and some of the party of eminent airforce men in the machine were shaken and the pilot and two members of the crew slightly injured and taken to hospital.

Sir Kingsley was on his way to Belfast to inspect reserve units of the R.A.F. in Northern Ireland and to discuss with Lord Craigavon recruiting for the R. A. F. Reserve in Northern Ireland.

Sir Kingsley's plane set out escorted by two others but over the Irish Sea conditions were so bad that Sir Kingsley's plane and one escort turned back. The other escort carried on and reached Belfast safely.—Reuter.

Sir K. Wood Leaves For London

Sir Kingsley Wood left for London by train after spending the night as the guest of the Vicar of Kirby-in-Furness. a lonely village on the Moors, where the 'plane came down. He has recovered from the shaking he received, but told that he would not fulfil any engagements over the week-end.

Of the seven other persons in the 'plane, four including Air Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney have been detained for minor injuries at Ulverston Cottage Hospital.

Air Vice-Marshal Sholto Douglas escaped unhurt.

Captain Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air, left Hendon by air, this morning for Belfast, to fulfil Sir Kingsley-Wood's engagement.—Reuter.

8 DEPORTATION ORDERS SIGNED.

It is officially stated that Sir Samuel Hoare has signed only eight deportation orders and has before him details of another eleven cases submitted by Scotland Yard on which action has not yet been taken.—Reuter.

FRANCE RETURNS SPANISH GOLD

Six Loaded Armoured Lorries Cross Frontier

BEHOBIE, July 29.

Spanish gold valued at 1,500 million francs loaded on six armoured lorries and escorted by armed motor cyclist guards crossed the International Bridge on the Franco-Spanish Frontier on its way to Irun.—Reuter.

(This shipment of gold is under order of French Court to land over £8,000,000 lodged in Bank of France by the Spanish Republican Government, to the Bank of Spain).

Irish Rugby Union Invites France For Match

LONDON, July 29.

The Irish Rugby Union has invited France to play an international match at Belfast on January 27, 1940.—Reuter.

Happenings At Chamba And Dhami

Mahatma On Role Of Paramount Power And Congress

Under the caption "Minority Administration" Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

The Chief of Chamba is a minor. The State is therefore under direct British administration. And the administrator acts virtually as the Chief and exercises all his powers. A correspondent from Chamba writes:

"Ours is a minority administered State being directly under the control of the Paramount Power. We have been pressing for the repeal of the liberty-penalising laws which have been enforced during the minority administration, and we do wish that popular element be introduced in the temporary administrative council at least during the minority of the Raja..... In a case like ours the Paramount Power cannot say that it can't intervene. If it has to safeguard the rights of the Ruler has it not any liability towards the people?.....Will you throw some light on the question?"

The question is pertinent. There is no reason whatsoever why the people of administered States should not enjoy all the liberty that those in British India enjoy. Indeed a wise and liberal-minded administrator of a State has within his jurisdiction greater opportunity for doing good than one in British India proper. A State administrator has much greater latitude than an official working under the routine of a Province. The latter is subject to a series of superiors and has only limited powers. An administrator of a State is much more than a Governor in his own little State. He is subject only to general supervision of the Resident of the Agency to which his State belongs. Therefore there is no excuse whatsoever for any misrule or failure of justice in administered States, if the Paramount Power's policy is declared in unambiguous terms and followed in its entirety. But if the administration is not all it should be, it shows that there is no well-defined policy of the Paramount Power so far as the people of the States are concerned. There is no insistence on the right being done by the States towards their people. There should be no such thing as policy of non-interference by the Paramount Power in so far as the elementary rights of the people are concerned. The policy of non-interference can remain unchallenged only so long as the States people are ignorant of their strength. But there is nowadays too much consciousness among the people of the States to permit of the policy of non-interference being successful any longer. Denial of justice in administered States should be unthinkable. Let the people of Chamba publish unvarnished facts about the state of things there. I have little doubt that if there is any injustice done there, force of public opinion will secure the needed redress.

DHAMI HAPPENINGS

Absence of declared policy by the Paramount Power about the rights of the people of the States is perhaps glaringly demonstrated by the happenings in the little Hill State of Dhami. The shooting that took place there would have been impossible if the policy of the Paramount Power was known. The communique issued by the Political Agent should not be the last word on the tragedy. He had no material before him to enable him to form a correct judgment Every such firing should be followed up by an open, quick, judicial inquiry. The Chiefs who get easily frightened and resort to firing ought not to possess the power they have to-day over the lives of their subjects. But the public who have to form an opinion do not have a fair chance of doing so. They cannot set up an authoritative inquiry. And a Political Agent's communique is no true guide. Take the Dhami communique. I need not challenge the statements made in it. For aught I know every word in it may be true. But it cannot command implicit confidence. In its very nature, it is a one-sided document. The Political Agent can produce no legal proof in support of his statements. He does not give the sources of his information. To inspire confidence there should be a judicial inquiry carrying necessary consequences for the wrong doer or doers whether the wrong done is on the part of the State or the people. Thus, if the people sought to overwhelm the Rana, it was undoubtedly wrong, as it was if there was defiance of the order against Shri Bhagmal. It was wrong too if outsiders joined the alleged demonstration. The lightning ultimatum, if it was that, was a preposterous thing deserving severe condemnation. Responsible Government is made of sterner stuff. If the principality consists of only 5,000 persons and the revenue is Rs. 30,000, responsible government is a meaningless term. If people in every principality will take the law into their own hands, they will do irreparable damage to the cause. The All India States Conference is there to guide them. Every Praja Mandal should put itself under its guidance in order to enable it to frame its case for freedom. There seems to be little doubt that there has been undue haste on the people's side.

NEED FOR OVER-HAULING.

But what about the Rana? Has he been dealing justly by his people? Was he really in danger of his life to warrant firing in self-defence? Every crowd is not necessarily a hostile crowd. Firing ought not to be treated lightly. Human life should have the same value in a State as in British India. Every firing should be followed by the closest scrutiny and by suitable action both of a punitive and of a preventive character. It is the duty of the Paramount Power to deprive Chiefs of powers of which they do not know judicious use. The whole question regarding the place of the States in Greater India requires overhauling.

A new epoch has come replacing the old. With the change of the times there must be a change in the manners of all parties,—the Paramount Power, the Princes, their people, and last but not least the Congress, if it survives the internal crisis that has overtaken it. It will be a mistake for the Paramount Power or the Princes to ignore the Congress, a body under whose shadow the people of the States from the commencement have been accustomed to grow and flourish. The Congress must guide them. Any resenting by the Princes or the Paramount Power of guidance of the people by the Congress must result in an inevitable but wholly unnecessary clash. How can people who are one in blood and bound together by the closest social and economic ties be artificially kept apart for any length of time? Instead of suspecting or fearing the Congress, surely, the proper thing for all concerned is to welcome the Congress aid whenever it is available for the common good of both the Princes and the people.

WANTED JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

No doubt the Congress will have to recognise its own limitations. It can hope to work with effect only if its work is of a friendly and peaceful nature. It has to hold the scales evenly between parties. It must avoid all show of force or coercion. Thus the reported participation by non-Dhamites in the demonstration should have been impossible under the Congress aegis. The Congress influence can be effectively exercised only if it retains its non-violence. Its only capital is its moral authority. Any other position must lead to internecine feud and bloodshed. Dhami has a lesson which Congressmen have to take to heart. This I say quite apart from the admitted fact that we do not yet know exactly what happened and where the blame actually lay. In the absence of a proper judicial inquiry, right action becomes impossible.

NO CONGRESS AMBASSADORS ANYWHERE

A. I. C. C. To Expose Spurious Leaders In Europe And U. S. A.

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

Astonishing propaganda of a spurious nature which is being carried on in foreign countries by some Indians on behalf of the Indian National Congress has come to the knowledge of the A.I.C.C. office for which steps are being taken by the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to stop and counteract them.

One such propaganda is stated to have appeared in an American paper named "Kansas City Star" when H. M. King George VI of England visited the United States of America recently. It appears it was given out in that paper that a message had been sent from London that the headquarters of the Indian National Congress in Allahabad, India, had sent instructions to the Indian Branch of the Congress in New York not to participate in the official or non-official reception and demonstrations given for H. M. King George VI and H. M. Queen Elizabeth etc. etc.

It is also learnt that some Indians, who style themselves as non-official representatives of Gandhiji or non-official ambassadors of India or Congress and are exploiting these names in foreign countries including America.

The A.I.C.C. office has taken serious note of this and they have taken suitable steps to make it clear in all foreign countries including America that no branches of the Indian National Congress, official or non-official exist anywhere outside the geographical limits of India and that no ambassadors of Gandhiji or the Congress are appointed in those foreign countries.—United Press.

U. S. A. STABILISATION FUND

Huge Profit Since Creation

LONDON, July 29.

WASHINGTON: The balance sheet of the United States stabilisation fund at March 31st as published by the treasury, shows direct gold holdings in the funds active portion of 154,173,000 dollars. This indicates an increase for the first-quarter of 73,762,000 dollars and reflects heavy currency supporting activities during March crisis. The balance sheet indicates that the fund since its creation shows a profit of 17,521,000 dollars.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY

Dividend Of 6-1/4 Per Cent Declared

The 25th ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Co., Bombay on Saturday afternoon when Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri presided.

After the Reports and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1938 have been proposed and adopted, the Chairman reviewing some of the outstanding reports said that steady growth from year to year brought the life fund of the company from Rs. 17 lakhs to nearly 20 lakhs at the end of the year, showing a substantial increase of about 17 per cent. The figure of the life fund would have been still larger, if they had not provided for Rs. 31,375/- for shareholders. Dividend equalization Reserve Fund. Inspite of adverse conditions, they were able to earn an interest yielded of 5.86 per cent. after deduction of income-tax at source. The ratio of expenses of management to premium income showed a steady decline from year to year.

The total business in force including re-insurance, at the close of the year was Rs. 1,51,84,553-1-0. Hence the total Assests of the company increased to Rs. 24,00,-902-4-10 out of the outstanding claims shown in the Balance sheet, claims amounting to Rs. 24,405-5 have since been paid.

The Directors recommended a dividend to the shareholders for the years 1934 at 6 1/4 per cent. free of income-tax from their dividend equalization Reserve Fund.

CHOLERA ON INCREASE IN PRESIDENCY

The Provincial cholera figures for the week were 237 attacks and 98 deaths against 223-85 reported in the previous week and 318-128 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Ahmednagar (131 cases and 49 deaths against 118-42 reported during the previous week and 181-67 revised figures for that week); Nasik 36-21 against 55-22 during the previous week and 57-27 revised figures for that week); West Khandesh (33-16 against 23-9 during the previous week and 29-13 revised figures for the week); Sholapur (23-7 against 13-8 during the previous week and 19-11 revised figures for that week) and East Khandesh (14-5 against 14-4 during the previous week and 31-9 revised figures for that week).

In Ahmednagar district the infection has spread to Sangamner and Karjat talukas.

In Nasik district, besides the four villages already reporting cases. 13 more were infected during the week. In the Khandesh district the infection is not wide spread so far.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 14,185 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 1,37,883.

Security Demanded From Punjab' Sher'

LAHORE. July 29.

A security of Rs. 3,000 has been demanded from the "Punjabi Sher", a nationalist Urdu weekly, whose opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on June 17 last.

Notice for the security was served this morning on the publisher and the printer for an article regarding the Lahore Kisan Satyagraha published in the issue of June 20.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO LEFTISTS

Convene Special Meeting Of A. I. C. C. And Frame New Programme In Consonance With And Answering Present Temper Of Congressmen

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

&

Dr. Lohia has sent me a long well-reasoned letter on the current controversy on the Congress resolution on Satyagraha. There is a portion in it which demands public discussion. Here it is:

"You will not permit the slightest separation of the principle of Satyagraha from your own specific programme. Is it not possible to universalize the principle of Satyagraha, to make it the bedrock of programmes other than your own? Perhaps, it is not; but I have this argument against you that you have not permitted and encouraged any such experiment. The people to-day do not regard your own programme of ministerial action and constructive activities as wholly adequate; they are experimenting with such programmes as those of peasant action. These newer programmes entail an amount of local and isolated action even during such times when there is no general Satyagraha. Will you stop these little Satyagrahas till you have found the formula for a general Satyagraha? In such a course of action there is the danger of anarchy that arises out of suppression. Non-violent collective action is among the rarest and most precious gifts received by mankind in all history; we may not, however, know how to treasure it and continue it."

Not only have I not prohibited separation of of the principle of Satyagraha from my own specific programme, I have often invited new programmes. But hitherto I have not known a single case of any new programme. I have never suggested that there can never be any departure from or addition to my programme. What, however, I have said and would like to repeat here is that I cannot bless or encourage a new programme that makes no appeal to me. My programme I claim is a deduction from the Satyagraha of my conception. It is therefore likely that if there was any such vital activity favouring the growth of Satyagraha, it would not escape me.

WANT OF FAITH.

I am painfully conscious of the fact that my programme has not made a general appeal to the Congress intelligentsia. I have already pointed out that the reason for the apathy of Congressmen is not to be sought in any inherent defect in the programme, but that it is due to the want of a living faith in ahimsa. What can be more patent than that we should have complete communal harmony, eradication of untouchability, sacrifice of the drink revenue by the closing of liquor shops, and the replacement of mill cloth by khadi? I suggest that non-violent Swaraj is impossible if Hindus, Muslims and others do not shed their mutual distrust and do not live as blood brothers, if Hindus do not purify themselves by removing the curse of untouchability and thus establish intimate contact with those whom they have for ages put beyond the pale of society, if the wealthy men and women of India will not tax themselves so that the poor who are helpless victims of the drink and drug habit may have the temptation removed from them by the closing of drink and drug shops, and, lastly, if we all will not identify ourselves with the semi-starved millions by giving up the taste for mill cloth and revert to khadi produced by the many million hands in the cottages of India. In all that has been written against the constructive programme, I have not come across a single convincing argument against either its intrinsic merit or its merit in terms of non-violent Swaraj; I make bold to say that if all Congressmen concentrate themselves on this constructive programme, we shall soon have the requisite non-violent atmosphere throughout the length and breadth of the land for cent per cent. Satyagraha.

WHERE DIFFERENCE COMES IN

Take the peasant action suggested by Dr. Lohia as a possible new programme. I regret to have to say that in most cases the peasants are not being educated for non-violent action. They are being kept in a state of perpetual excitement and made to entertain hopes which can never be fulfilled without a violent conflict. The same may safely be said about labour. My own experience tells me that both the peasantry and labour can be organized for effective non-violent action, if Congressmen honestly work for it. But they cannot, if they have no faith in the ultimate success of non-violent action. All that is required is the proper education of the peasantry and labour. They need to be informed that if they are properly organized they have more wealth and resources through their labour than the capitalists through their money. Only capitalists have control over the money market, labour has not over its labour market, although if labour had been well served by its chosen leaders it would have become conscious of the irresistible power that comes from proper instruction in non-violence. Instead, labour in many cases is being taught to rely on coercive methods to compel compliance with its demands. The kind of training that labour generally receives to-day leaves it in ignorance, and relies upon violence as the ultimate sanction. Thus it is not possible for me to regard the present peasant or labour activity as a new programme for the preparation of Satyagraha.

FIERCE SEARCH IN WARD.

Indeed what I see around me is not preparation for a non-violent campaign but for an outbreak of violence, however unconscious or unintended it may be. If I was invited to hold myself responsible for this ending to the past twenty years' effort, I should have no hesitation in pleading guilty. Have I not said as much already in these columns? But my admission will not take us anywhere, unless it results in the retracing of our steps, the undoing of the wrong already done. This means having a reasoned faith in the non-violent method as the only means of gaining Complete Independence. When we have that faith, all bickerings within the Congress will cease, there will be no longer an ungainly scramble for power, and there will be mutual help instead of mutual mud-flinging. But it may be that Congressmen have come to believe that non-violence of my definition is played out or is not possible of attainment. In that case there should be a conference, formal or informal, between all Congress groups or a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. to consider the question whether time has not come to revise the policy of non-violence and the consequent constructive programme and to find out and frame a programme in consonance with and answering the present temper of Congress men. It is up to every Congressman to carry on a fierce search inward and deal with this central problem. It is not safe or dignified for the Congress to follow the policy of drift. I would like such a meeting to forget that the members belong to different groups and to remember that they are first and last servants of the nation pledged to fight the nation's battle of freedom with one mind. The Congress to-day is a house divided against itself. It must not be.

"INADEQUATE, DISAPPOINTING AND UNSATISFACTORY"

State Congress Leader On Hyderabad Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 28.

"This Committee, while welcoming the belated announcement on constitutional reforms as an indication of desire on the part of Government to make a practical beginning in that direction consider the reforms inadequate unsatisfactory and disappointing in their character".

Thus reads the statement issued by Mr. Govindrao Nanal, President, Hyderabad State Congress on behalf of the Working Committee.

Dealing at length minutely, the statements adds "In fact these reforms cannot even be compared to the Minto Morley reforms in force in 1908 in British India and cannot bear comparison with the existing constitutions of some of the Indian States like Mysore Travancore and even Kashmir".

In conclusion the statement reads "the question of religious liberties which is the subject of an All-India agitation so far as Hindus are concerned could have been solved in a more statemen-like and liberal manner. The appointment of the Religious Affairs Committee will no doubt we helpful in advising the Government on these matters from time to time. But so far as the chief religious grievances are concerned, mere recognition of a few fundamental principles and amendment and cancellation of a few circulars and executive orders would have ended all the troubles".

BAN ON CARRYING WEAPONS

Police Commissioner's Order

The Commissioner of Police writes:—

Whereas I, Norman Percival Arthur Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to exercise the powers conferred on me under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the manner and for the time hereinafter described:

Now, therefore, I hereby prohibit under section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the City of Bombay for a period of one week from the morning of 31st July 1939 any person—not being a person in the service of employment of the Crown, required by his superiors or by the nature of his duties to carry weapons—from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks, or other offensive weapons in any public place in the City of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missles or instruments or means of casting or impelling the same.

Communal Situation In Hyderabad Improved

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) July 29.

The following communique was issued this afternoon:—"The communal situation has improved considerably. Since the issue of the last communique no incidents have occured in Dhulpet, but two cases of stray assaults took place in Begum Bazar and one in Nampally resulting in minor injuries. Three persons who were reported to be in a serious condition yesterday, have died.—A. P.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 14, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 12, 1358
Parsi: Behman 28, 1308
Hightide: 11-56; 23-45
Lowtide: 5-03; 17-58
Sunrise: 6h. 15m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

To visit the chawl, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Bori Bunder Tram Shed.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 14, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

OLD STUDENTS' UNION, RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The annual congratulatory meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Union premises.

KHADI BHANDAR DADAR

Khadi Bhandar at Dadar will be closed on August 1 for the celebration of Prohibition day.

CHEMBUR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The third annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the premises of the Local Board School, Chembur, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Culture of Concentration" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

A meeting of the General Body will be held in our office at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) when the remodelled constitution framed by the Constitution Committee will be considered.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIBERTIES' UNION

The annual meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Civil Liberties' Union will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home on Sunday, the 6th August at 6 p.m.

M. N. ROY AT KHAR

Com. M. N. Roy will address a public meeting in the C. K P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the above Union will be held to day (Sunday) at 10-45 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School when the subject of "Parsis and their Religion" will be discussed.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Kanara Saraswat Association will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Managing Committee will be 'At Home' to the members of the Association.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "All bachelors above twenty-five should be taxed." Mr. P. R. Rao will move the proposition and Mr Boman Behram will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

OPENING OF 'ARAM' AT CAPITOL CINEMA

Messrs. Tambe and Sons will open 'Aram', a new milk bar and restaurant at Capitol Cinema to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. Dr. H. V. Tilak will open the bar

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY

The sixth annual day celebrations of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Kshatriya Union Club's Vanamali Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Railway). Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Government Pleader, will preside. An interesting programme of entertainment has been arranged.

Later on Mr. Jahagirdar will be 'At Home' to the members.

Amusements Of The Day

WEST-END—"My Eyes". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
METRO—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Captain Fury." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Let's Be Famous". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mere Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR — "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
EROS—"East Side of Heaven." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tears of Love". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
PALACE—"If I Were King". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Imandar." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palker." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 28th July, 1939.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly public discourse in Marathi on 'Jnaneshwari' at the Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

'F' WARD FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly national flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF HUNGER-STRIKERS

To demand from the Government of Bengal, the release of the Political Prisoners, a meeting under the auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Manav-Sadan Hall, at Fergusson Road, Worli.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and girls of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road at 8-30 a.m., after the usual programme of stories, songs, games, etc. Mrs. S H. Jhabwalla will preside.

YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. A. S. Sidhaye will move that "The modern woman is a failure." Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

A public meeting of the citizens and Scouts of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Blavatsky Hall, Chowpatty. Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, Legislative Council will preside, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Pt. Bajpaijee, the National Organising Commissioner Hindustan Scouts, Mr. M. C. Chagla, and other prominent leaders will speak.

PROPERTY HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Property Holders' Association, Vile Parle, a public meeting of the property holders of Vile Parle will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle. to consider the steps to be taken in connection with the Non-Agricultural assessment claimed by the Khot of Vile Parle and Juhu.

LECTURE ON VEDIC RELIGION

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Mor Baug, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Vijayashankar Mulshankar will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Religion."

ARYA SAMAJ KAKADWADI

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Kakadwadi to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Ramchandra will deliver a public lecture on 'Religion.'

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will deliver an address on "Brahmanand Keshab Chandra Sen" in the local Prarthana Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

RADHA SWAMI SATSANG

The annual birthday celebration of Permsant Baba Sawan Singhji Maharaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. sharp, at Worli Naka (Bus Stand).

KONKANASTHA NAMDEV SHIMPI SHIKSHANOTEJAK MANDALI

The 27th annual gathering to congratulate successful candidates in the University and other higher examinations will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Road. to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

PLACE OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN HINDU RELIGION

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will deliver a public lecture on the "Place of Social Service in Hindu Religion" at the Sporting Club, Borivli, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

GOWD SARASWAT NAVJIVAN SABHA

The general body meeting of Gowd Saraswat Navjivan Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Harkisandas Building, 84, Gamdevi Road at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr H. S. Kamath will preside.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Members and Sympathisers of the Association will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Chowna House, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

SARASWATI INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, there will be a lecture on "Militant spirit in the modern world", by Mr. James R. L. Coelho to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Institute premises. Prof. N. S. Rao will preside

MARWARI SAMMELAN SUPPORTS PROHIBITION

Under the auspices of Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Bombay Grain and Seeds' Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to welcome the introduction of the prohibition in the city of Bombay and its suburbs. Hon. Members of the Bombay Government, Corporators, and other leaders will be present on the occasion and will address the meeting.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROHIBITION MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and Prohibition Propaganda Board, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Lal Maidan Lal Baug opposite Dinshaw Petit Mill (Digvijay Mills) Chinchpokli, to support prohibition, Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) will preside, when Messrs. V. S. Dongre, S. A. Dange, K. N. Joglekar, C. K. Narayanswami, J. C. Maitra, Dr. V. B. Korgavkar, B. N. Maheshri, Nagarkar, and other prominent Congress workers will speak.

STUDENTS' WEEK IN AUGUST

A.-I. S. F. Executive's Decision

Mr. M. L. Shah, Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, writes:—

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation was held last week when it was decided that the next conference of the A.-I. S. F. should be held at Delhi two days previous to the meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

The committee also opined that a limited concern should be floated which would constitute the proprietors of the official organ of the A.-I. S. F. the "Students' Call." This concern should be known as the "Student Journals Ltd."

The Committee decided to observe Students' week from August 1 to 7 all over the country. During this week a vigorous campaign for enrolling members will be launched and the programme, policy, charter etc. of the All-India Students' Federation is to be popularised.

DISMISSED WORKERS TO BE REINSTATED

Hotel Workers Score Victory

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Secretary, of the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union writes:—

The picketing that was conducted by the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union at Asafia Restaurant, opposite J. J. Hospital, Grant Road, was withdrawn today morning, the manager having agreed to pay off the wages of the workers who have been dismissed from service.

He also agreed to re-engage all the twelve workers who have been dismissed. It was decided to authorise Mr. Mohammed Shahid the Communist Municipal Councillor, and the manager of the hotel to go through the accounts of the workers and decide how much is due to each of them. The manager has agreed to abide by the decision.

BHAWANI DAYAL POSTPONES DEPARTURE

BOMBAY, July 29

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the Natal Indian Congress, who arrived here on July 26 after cancelling his tour of the United Provinces, to sail for South Africa on August 2 by s. s. "Karania" has postponed his departure till August 16, as the sailing of the boat has been cancelled.

Prior to leaving for South Africa Swami Bhawani Dayal will meet the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and apprise them of the latest developments in South Africa and the position of Indian residents there.
—United Press.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JIMMY O'DEA
BETTY DRIVER
SONNIE HALE
in the Brilliant Irish Comedy
"LET'S BE FAMOUS"
4—NEW SONGS—4

It's the TALK of the TRADE!

It's the TALK of the TOWN!!

It's A Triumph for the Industry

Shree RANJIT'S
COLOSSAL DEVOTIONAL
MARATHI MUSICAL:

Sant Tulsidas

Directed By: JAYANT DESAI

Starring:——
V. PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY & RAM MARATHEY, ETC.

SIXTH
SCINTILLATING WEEK AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1 p.m.
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

MIRROR OF THEIR LIFE!
It's the MIRROR of the LOVES and Life of the clan of SNAKE-CHARMERS

5
FIFTH GREAT WEEK!

NEW THEATRES'
"SAPERA"
(The SNAKE-CHARMER)
Starring:—KANAN, NAWAB, PAHARI, MENAKA, K. C. DEY and PRITHVIRAJ
Direction: DEBKI BOSE
KRISHNA
TIME:—4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

VIVIDLY DEPICTING
THE LIVES OF STUDENTS IN HOSTELS!

SAGAR'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL!

Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
Directors: V. C. DESAI & M. THAKUR.

Sadhana!

AT
IMPERIAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinees at 1-45 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

EGYPTIAN PICTURE
'TEARS OF LOVE'
With ABDUL WAHAB
And Beauteous NAGAT
At
MINERVA
DAILY 4-30, 7-15 & 10
MATINEE—1-45

WINAYAK
in HINDI
"BRANDIKI BOTAL"
TWELFTH WEEK
IN BOMBAY
CENTRAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10
WEEK END MATINEES AT 1-45

WEST END
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Mats. on SAT. SUN. & Hlds. 1-45 P.M.
Supremes' First Hit
MY EYES
Produced at
RANJIT STUDIOS
With
Khurshid, Sitara, Mazhar
3RD WEEK

Liquor Racket In Full Swing

Yet More Steamers Arrive With Fresh Consignment

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Most of the retail liquor shops and vendors in the city having proclaimed paucity of stocks of brandy and whisky, brisk sale of new consignments are now in full swing.

Price-pushing racket in brandy and whisky has become a fashion now among the dealers.

Customers are being openly encouraged to go in for the wares and given an impression that no criminal action will be taken against them.

Steamers which are reported to have arrived in Bombay from Karachi last night, are said to contain large consignments of brandy and whisky.

Till August 1, a reckless wreckage of sample bottles of liquor, which can neither be retained nor distributed after the 'dry' era is ushered, will be witnessed in the city.

Large and small dealers of liquor will have free, private and pay parties and thousands of sample bottles have been already broken and will continue to be broken till August 1. There will be free flow of liquor and there is now a fair indication that drink addicts will drown themselves in "potation deep" for three more days.

It is rumoured that a market for brandy and whisky will be found in those individuals who will be entitled to retain a quota, provided they have the necessary permits. The liquor interests bank their hopes on a large number of individuals who, they imagine, will get permits.

A large number of Parsis went in for whisky to-day and it is presumed in commercial circles that the new move on the eve of Prohibition is based on the hopes entertained by them on the publication by Government of their sacramental rights

Armed by medical certificates, a regular stream of non-eligibles is thronging the Permit office. Since yesterday noon, they started taking permits from the Permit office. Within 24 hours, over 350 such individuals have taken applications for permits. Permits were mostly filled in and will be issued on Monday.

As far as Government are concerned, it is authoritatively repeated that there would be no wobbling on the part of Government. Victims of any racket could not therefore say after August 1, that they had not been forewarned.

As far as labour is concerned, it is completely with the Government. The whole of the labour area is buzzing with activity and it can be safely said that the most remarkable demonstrations for the day would come from the workers.

The workers seem to be unconcerned with the racket and take prohibition as a settled fact.

Every IMANDAR must support PROHIBITION

Every PROHIBITIONIST MUST See
Imandar
for EMULATING the noble ideals of Righteousness and PATRIOTISM
DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES from 28th July at
DIAMOND
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
Matinees: 1-45 p.m. To-day & Tuesday.

NAGPUR PREPARES FOR PROHIBITION

Elaborate Campaign Planned

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to carry on the work of Prohibition propaganda. The Sub-Committee has resolved to request the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee to sanction a sum of Rs. 150 for successfully carrying on the propaganda of Prohibition at Nagpur. The means through which the Prohibition propaganda will be carried on are holding of 25 public meetings; 10 workers' meetings, wall posters, cinema, hand-bills, playcards and processions.

The Industrial Survey Committee appointed by the Provincial Government, which carried out a survey of villages and published a report, has now entered on the second stage of its work which relates to reporting on the industrial possibilities of the raw materials available in the province with special reference to forest and mineral resources. The Committee has appointed four sub-committees to deal with forest resources, mineral resources, power resources, taxation, transport and marketing. The sub-committees have invited views of all persons interested in these subjects. The Committees will appreciate it very much if individuals, institutions, associations or firms interested in these and allied subjects could favour them with relevant information and views on one or more items mentioned above.

A Narsinghpur message states that as a protest against the inaction of the C. P. Ministry, Mr. Ram Chandra Sharma went on hunger-strike from Tuesday. He was arrested and challaned before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The Publicity Officer to Government, Central Provinces and Berar in a note states that by notice, dated the 4th July, 1939, the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act. 1931 ordered Mr. Abdul Aziz, son of Abdul Majid, the keeper of the Nadri Printing Press, Jubbulpore to deposit as security with the District Magistrate, Jubbulpore, a sum of Rs. 1,000 on or before the 20th July, 1939.

Mr. Abdul Aziz has presented the following application to the District Magistrate on the 21st July, 1939:—

"I hereby tender an unqualified apology in connection with the articles printed by me in the "C. P. Times" and objected to by Government. I express my regret for the past and hereby undertake to be careful in future.

I pray that the order of security passed against me be withdrawn. This letter of apology may be published in papers along with the order of withdrawal.

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has, therefore, accepted the apology of Mr. Aziz and cancelled the notice requiring Mr. Aziz to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 with the District Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

FUNDAMENTALS OF RURAL DRIVE

Latthe's Address To Development Board

"Though Work Is Started By Government; It Is Work Of The People, For The People And By The People"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, July 29.

"THE primary condition of a successful rural development movement is to create a spirit of self-help among the rural population itself. No permanent improvement will be possible without the creation of this spirit. This looks like truism, but none the less it is a fundamental truth".

Thus observed Hon. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister and minister in charge of rural development department, addressing the first meeting of the provincial rural development board, when it commenced at the Council Hall this afternoon.

After giving an indication of the Government's efforts by way of legislation in that direction, the Hon. Mr. Latthe said that the first aim of movement has to be to instil in the villager the right spirit, habit and ambition to live a better life—his birth-right.

Referring to the co-operative movement, which he said was the most essentialfactor in any scheme of emancipation of rural population, the Hon. Mr. Latthe said that for some years to come it had to be controlled from outside and from above, and concluded: "Even if this work of rural development is started by Government, it is the work of the people, for the people and by the people."

In his address the Hon. Mr. Latthe said:—

"I have great pleasure in welcoming you, Members of the Board, to this our first meeting. To-day this Board is entering upon its great task of laying down the general policies and programme for the great but difficult work of rural reconstruction in our Province. As you are aware, since some years past the importance of rural development has been universally recognised. Mahatma Gandhi was the first to draw public attention to the need for an effort of this kind. The All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association—both of which were started with his inspiration and under his guidance—were the first fruits of his efforts.

PREVIOUS WORK

"Later on the Government of India realised the urgency of similar work and the result of their realising it was the great of a crore of rupees made by them to all the provinces in our country. In our province, Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor, inaugurated a campaign of rural reconstruction, and though he emphasised that this must be the result of spontaneous popular work, it has continued to be primarily under the guidance of district officials. Since we took office, we have been devoting our best attention to this subject and to-day Government have invited you to undertake the duty of bringing all your knowledge and experience of this difficult work to bear upon the many and complex problems which have to be solved for the purpose of achieving our object. I thank you on behalf of the Government for accepting their invitation to be members of this Board and to devote your thoughts and energies to the duties with which the Board is interested.

VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

"The agenda before the various committees of which this Board is formed is now before you. A glance at it will convince anyone of the variety and complexity of the subjects on which you will be called upon to advise. With such a long agenda before you I do not think you will like me to detain you with any lengthy remarks at this stage. My duty is to assure you that though Government and their officers in the new Rural Development Department have been devoting all their thought to these subjects and though schemes relating to them have been framed or are being evolved, we attach the greatest value to your advice on those subjects.

"I request you to judge the proposals that will be placed before you for consideration with an absolutely independent mind and to put your own views before the Board without being unduly influenced by any views which may have been tentatively formed by any of us. Rural development is a national concern and is independent of political or any other parties in the country. If there is any problem at all on which all of us—officials and non-officials, Congressmen and non-Congressmen—should and can unite, I think this is that subject. Though I have many views of which I have never made a secret, I am committed to nothing except a desire to adopt the most effective measures for the economic development of the countryside as a whole.

MY POLICY

"I recognise no conflict of principles in connection with this subject. Whether it is the landlord or the tenant, whether it is the money-lender or the debtor, I believe that the interests of both can be reconciled, and the good of the one is the good of the other, provided each of the two considers the importance of the whole as more important than that of any part. Political partisanship also ought not to interfere with our judgments and activities in respect of rural development. Every one who has the economic interests of the rural population at heart can come on a common platform irrespective of his political affiliations.

"I would add that communal considerations should also be kept away from the activities of this department. We do want all communities and their representatives to work in the interests of the countryside, but there should be no special communal interest of any kind in this work. If we are all inspired by a single desire to serve the whole of the rural population and by a conviction that the prosperity of the whole village is the prosperity of everyone inhabiting it, I have no doubt that our work will advance very much more rapidly than it has hitherto done.

"To be frank, the official constructive work was at one time looked upon with suspicion by one side, which in its turn believed that the motive behind the official efforts was also political in character. I hope, we shall all now turn a new leaf and work together for the common purpose of uplifting our depressed rural population.

MARKETING OF PRODUCE

"Government have hitherto introduced some legislative proposals bearing on this subject into the legislature, and it is hoped that these measures affecting tenacies, debt redemption and land revenue settlement will be coming on for final decision during the next few weeks. A bill for regulating the marketing of agricultural produce is also expected to be passed into law in the next session of the legislature. Some further questions affecting rural economic conditions are also under consideration with a view to the introduction of legislation. One of them is intended to deal with the question of the improper fragmentation of holdings, which is admittedly a great hindrance to the development of agriculture.

"This legislative activity is only one side of the movement, though undoubtedly it is an essential part of the work we have on hand. The primary condition of a successful rural development movement is to create a spirit of self-help among the rural population itself. No permanent improvement will be possible without the creation of this spirit. This looks like a truism, but none the less it is a fundamental truth. We are apt to concentrate on one aspect or the other of the problem and cultivate a habit of thought which disables first from taking a broad and comprehensive view of the problem

CHARACTER OF VILLAGE LIFE

"The correct solution of the difficulties of our rural population is impossible without such a comprehensive view of not only every aspect of rural life but of its relationship with the conditions outside the rural area. What may appear to be a good solution of any one of the difficulties of our villagers will so affect the other aspects of his life that the sum-total of the results of that solution may be more harmful than good. I could illustrate this by referring to measures like the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The whole life of a villager is one complex inter-related fact, and it will not be improved without an improvement in the whole of it. The central fact of rural life is the villager himself. Our first aim has, therefore, to be to instil in him or in her the right spirit, the habit and ambition to live a better life and an assurance that such a better life is his or her birth-right.

"The 'esprit de corps' of the ancient village has been completely destroyed by various causes into which we need not go to-day. The result of this has been that the moral force of public opinion in the village and the desire to submit to the common will of the village as a corporate body have been weakened among our rural population. Everyone looks up to the distant district town or the capital of the province for matters which in old days could have been settled in the village itself. All confidence in the capacity of the village has disappeared. If you propose a Village Panchayat or a Co-operative Society to be started in a village, every one tells you that these bodies will not succeed, that the villagers are not fit for it and that factions will dominate such bodies if created.

"If you propose that a body of respectable people in the villages should settle questions relating to the indebtedness of the agriculturists, you hear shouts of protests from every side and you are told by people of all shades of opinion that we cannot find people, who have the confidence of the people in general, who could be selected for such work. Appoint a sub-judge, appoint a lawyer for adjustment of such disputes, is the advice given to us by the most radical democrats amongst us.

NUMEROUS APPLICANTS

"I do not deny the conditions which justify such advice, but if all these complaints about the conditions amongst our village population are based on the reality of rural life, I wonder what will become of all our attempt to rejuvenate our villages. No one can pretend that departmental or legislative measures can achieve the goal we have in view. The first service I would, therefore, expected from this Board and the other Boards which we are creating in all the Districts to the cause we have set before us, is to revive the traditions of a corporate life among the people for whose economic development we wish to make an effort. I hope that our Boards will be successful in accomplishing this objective.

"In this connection I may refer to the complaint that the Boards nominated by Government do not include all the people, who desire to work in this field. In fact these Boards were never meant to do so. Rural development is a work to which numberless people must put their shoulders and it is impossible that all of them could be included in any Board. We want bodies working in every village and in every taluka. This will give scope for the exercise of public spirit by any number of persons, and I hope that all those who have been writing to me that they have found no place in the District Boards or the Provincial Board will have very important work to in their own spheres of life.

SPONTANEOUS EFFORT

"While we are thus relying principally on spontaneous popular effort for the success of our work, we have been equally careful to develop the official agency without which continuous and full time work would be impossible. Large additions are being made to the Rural Development staff in each district, but I confess we have not been able as yet to complete the organisation we wish to create. The reason is we cannot create an agency with the necessary training at short notice. Government now hope that the number of centres for training a paid service for the rural areas will commence work in the course of the next month or two.

"You will be expected to give us your views on the various questions which arise in this connection. What really is the kind of training we should give to our future rural workers? Are they

(Continued on page 27.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the gathering at a public meeting held in the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. to protest against want of response on the part of the Bengal Government to the country's demand—release of political prisoners who are on hunger-strike in the Dum Dum and Alipore jails. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (left) presided.

Nariman's Reply To Pt. Jawaharlal

Govt. Will Climb Down On Mere Threat Of All-India Crisis On Issue Of Release Of Politicals

Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing a crowded meeting at Dadar by "G" Ward Congress Committee asked Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru as to why he raised no objection when Congress Ministries had offered to resign and even tendered resignation without consulting the Congress President, when Mahatma Gandhi had undertaken similar fast unto death on Rajkot issue?

The constitutional difficulties that came in his way of creating an all-India parliamentary crisis, on the issue of Bengal prisoners' release was that, according to him the issue was not directly connected with the other Provincial Governments. According to Panditji's new dictum, Congress Ministries should resign only on a vital and real issue, directly connected with imperialism.

May we ask, was Mahatmaji's fast undertaken to enforce a private promise, directly connected with imperialism? The only conclusion which they must draw from the inconsistent attitude, was that Mahatma's life was dearer to Panditji than the lives of those 89 patriotic valiant and brave youths of Bengal. So far as they are concerned howsoever valuable Mahatmaji's life might be Mr. Nariman maintained that the life of every one of them was as dear and valuable.

Pressure which was considered necessary to save Mahatmaji's life, should be brought to bear on Government with a view to save these 89 precious lives.

A statement of the sort that was made coming from a leader of Panditji's standing was bound to create obstacles in the way of release.

The British Government dare not face an All-India Constitutional Crisis in the midst of an International crisis; even a threat in that direction would have a greater effect than all the demonstrations, and agitations. Still this most legitimate national demand was in Panditji's mind all irresponsible and impracticable stunts. Nor does he suggest any alternative course that would be an effective to bring about the same result.

"What a transformation", exclaimed Mr. Nariman "the same Pandit who only few years ago would not touch the constitution with a pair of tongs, seems today to have become so enamoured of it that even as All-India issue to save 89 most valuable and patriotic lives is not considered by him an issue vital enough to call upon the ministries to resign.

"That the keys of Alipore and Dum Dum jails are in our hands and also the key to the long life of the Bengal Politicals but the only thing wanted is that we have to realise it and use it" was the plea made by Mr B. T. Ranadive in a meeting.

Mr. Bhisan Sharma, a labour leader from Bina in his fiery speech requested Babu Rajendra Prasad to call an urgent meeting of the Working Committee to take a quick decision.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive while moving the resolution stressed that it was not only the life of the politicals that was at stake but also national prestige.

Surrender in this case would mean surrender not only to the reactionary Huq Ministry but also to British Imperialism which dominates the Huq Ministry through the European Group whose support Huq needs

Dr. Naravane, the G. O. C. of the Bombay Sevadal, in seconding the resolution made a very passionate speech and made out a strong case for the necessity of a Nation-wide struggle.

After Mr. D. S. Vaidya's speech, the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the citizens of the "G" Ward views with great alarm the serious condition of the 89 political prisoners of Alipore and Dum Dum jails who have been on hunger-strike for the last three weeks and strongly protests against the inhuman and unbending attitude of the Bengal Ministry which has persistently refused to concede the united demand of the Nation for their release.

In the opinion of this meeting, the continued imprisonment of these prisoners is not only a scandalous attack against the people's liberty, but also constitutes a breach of faith on the part of the Ministry. Knowing fully well that the Huq Ministry is a tool of Imperialist Policy in this respect the meeting is of opinion that the time has come for the Nation to assert its will effectively for the release of the politicals.

Demanding the unconditional release of these heroic fighters the meeting requests the Working Committee to take immediate and effective steps including the precipitating of a constitutional crisis, so that the Government is compelled to set at liberty the 89 prisoners.

"SAW A MAN ABOUT A DOG"— 1,500 MILES AWAY

IPSWICH, Queensland.

Mr. J. G. Nelson, of Tasmania, "has seen a man about a dog" a record distance away.

Mr. Nelson owns a coursing greyhound named Miss Hailstone which he sent to Ipswich by aeroplane to race in the £500 Queensland Waterloo Cup. On arrival here the greyhound escaped when it was unleased.

The owner set out from Launceston, 1,500 miles away, to find it. He went by steamer to Melbourne and flew from there to Ipswich via Sydney.

Travelling with Mr. Nelson was Miss Hailstone's kennel-mate, with whom he hoped to decoy the deserter.

DAY OF TEMPORAL SALVATION

Alva's Call To Christians

Mr. Joachim Alva, President, Nationalist Christian Party, writes:

I am issuing this appeal on behalf of the Nationalist Christian Party to Christian men and women of Bombay to join the demonstrations in support of Prohibition on August 1.

It will be a historic day and we should not lag behind in making our contribution towards this great experiment, the success or failure of which will make or mar the future of our own community.

Thousands of Christian homes all over the country have been wrecked by drink; women and chidren especially have been the worst victims of the excesses of men.

Let the joy and relief experienced by the masses of the Christian Community by the introduction of prohibition be frankly expressed by our whole-hearted and unstinted support to Prohibition. Mr. Munshi has already declared the 1st of August as a day of National Deliverance; but we Christians should hail it as a special day of our major temporal salvation

We make a special appeal to all Catholics and Protestants of the City and Suburbs, men, women and children to join the procession starting from Congress House at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 1st and ending at Azad Maidan. It is impossible to expect ecclesiastics to join it. If even two or four of them join it, we will be delighted. As Christians in the past have not joined in large numbers any political procession it is proposed that those Christians who would participate in the procession should all meet by 4.45 p.m. at the East India Cotton Association, Building. Junction of Kalbadevi and Sheikh Memon Street. Our people should all meet at this place and then catch up the main procession starting from the Congress House and proceeding to the Azad Maidan. We make a special appeal to the Catholic seamen of the city to join the procession and make our contribution a worthy one towards the cause. Let no Christian, aged or young, fail to turn up at the East Indian Association Building, Kalbadevi by 4-45 p.m. on August 1.

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Fundamentals Of Rural Drive

(Continued from page 25.)

to be specialists trained for agriculture, cattle creeding or cottage industries or are they to be only organisers of rural life depending on others for expert advice? Are women workers in rural areas necessary for carrying out our programme? We had this question reported on by a small committee and hope to have your advice on it. We have practically matured schemes for about a dozen training centres for rural workers in all districts. We have also before us a scheme for some women workers in Ahmedabad. This gives rise to the question as to whether a sufficient number of competent ladies in Maharashtra and Karnatak are ready to undertake this work of conducting centres for women workers in their areas.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

"A still more important point for consideration is that of cottage industries which will supplement the incomes of our agriculturists and other sections of the rural population. It is admitted on all hands that even with the widest possible scope for large scale industrialisation, there is a scope also for cottage industries, but the difficulty is to co-ordinate the two for the increase of national wealth. What are the industries which are likely to be successful from this point of view? Could we utilise science for the purpose of making cottage industries stand competition in these days of large scale production? Would a centre for research work in cotton industries be necessary? Government have been already considering the feasibility of research work in cottage industries in the same way as similar work is being carried on with reference to agriculture. Such work is bound to be costly and may take a long time to produce tangible results. This is just the reason why this kind of work should be undertaken by Government.

"Unfortunately very little effort to improve implements and methods of cottage industries with the aid of science has been hitherto made. If this idea appeals to you I have no doubt that you will be able to recommend the lines on which such work should proceed. In the field of agriculture a good deal of research has been and is being done, but what is needed is the demonstration of the value of such work to the rural cultivators of the soil. This requires a very large organisation which has now to be created.

NO WRITING ON CLEAN SLATE

"One other point must be referred to before I close. Our rural problem is not one of writing on a clean slate. We have to take the villager as he is and to help him to improve his lot. Even the introduction of improved agriculture and supplementary pursuits for him depend on our ability to place the agriculturist in a position where he will be able to adopt the necessary changes. Where he is losing fast the charm of proprietorship in his land, where the burden of his indebtedness is so crushing that he can hardly breathe with ease, and where the ignorance is so appallingly deep that the rays of light hardly ever penetrate, all the plans which we might make will be of very little value. No one can question the innate shrewdness of our ordinary villager, but by the very force of circumstances he is unable to get out of the vicious circle in which he has been caught.

"Measures to emancipate him from the heavy load of indebtedness under which he is groaning are, therefore, probably the only foundation on which a scheme for development can be built, and in this scheme of emancipation the most essential factor is the co-operative movement. For the liquidation of the debts, for the financing of the future needs, for rescuing from wasteful habits, and for eliminating the large class of people who live on his earnings, the introduction of the co-operative principle in all parts of his life is the 'sine qua non.' Here again the apparent failure of the co-operative movement faces us, and very often the question is hurled at us; how do you expect a movement which is to-day in difficulties to help the agriculturists to bear responsibilities which are bound to grow under our various reconstruction schemes. Will the movement bear all the losses without endangering its own existence? Will it be able to serve all the burdens which our plans place on its shoulders?

KILLING INITIATIVE

"Co-operation in its essence is a movement of self-help, which admittedly our agriculturist is to-day incapable of. The only escape from the logic of the past experience is that the machinery of co-operation has for some years to come to be controlled from outside and from above. When we are driven to this conclusion by the stress of circumstances, the cry of democracy in danger arises. Why are you officialising and departmentalising co-operation? Are you not thereby killing initiative? This is one more question which you and I have to answer. I assure all co-operators in the province that nothing is more unpleasant for me than to seek more rigorous control of the co-operative organisation. In the first place, as I have just pointed out, the co-operator in the true sense of the word, living in rural areas, is a helpless person. That is why even in this movement he has deteriorated in spite of the unquestionable beneficence of the principle of co-operation.

"In the second place the movement has to-day to rely very largely on Government support, financial or otherwise. With these facts before us, can anybody question the proposition that Government must be in a position to exercise effective control till the rural population is able itself to control the movement intelligently? I have already said that the whole of the rural reconstruction movement must be essentially a people's movement. This applies to co-operation more emphatically than to anything else, but facts are more powerful than theories, and therefore, a more harmonious combination of spontaneity and control have become essential in the conduct of the movement.

WORK OF THE PEOPLE

"The welfare of the rural population is our goal. All else is only a means to that end, and the means must be adapted to the conditions through which we have to pass before we approach the goal. The machinery through which the principle of co-operation has hitherto been applied, has undoubtedly failed to succeed in several respects. We cannot, therefore, give up the goal for adhering to theories which are unsuitable to the conditions of to-day. Before the villager attains the position of a successful co-operator, those who are interested in helping him forward have to co-operate amongst themselves.

There should be no difference between the officials and the non-officials in this work. It follows from this that what we may call official control should be welcomed by non-officials, as the wholehearted co-operation of non-officials must be welcome to the other side. The old ideas which grew inevitably under an alien bureaucracy have got to be discarded at any rate in so far as this work is concerned. Where the people are the source of all official power, such a difference is entirely out of place. I hope all sections of the public in every part of the province will realise this change, and that even if this work of rural development is started by Government, it is the work of the people, for the people and by the people."

KHER INAUGURATES RURAL CONFERENCE

Debate On Scope And Powers Of Provincial Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, July 29.

"We have undertaken the task of regeneration of the whole country" observed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher Premier of Bombay while inaugurating this afternoon at the Council Hall, the first meeting of the Provincial Rural Development Board, presided over by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe Finance Minister. The Hon. Mr. Kher complimented the Board on the agenda before the meeting which, he said, was very comprehensive and which had not allowed a single important subject to escape notice.

Proceeding he said that the Government, with a view to improving the life of their countrymen had undertaken various schemes. In the sphere of education, they had started anti-Illiteracy campaign, had provided for adult education and had launched schemes such as prohibition. But the bulk of the population, he admitted, lived in 22,000 and odd villages and their uplift was the problem of rural development.

He trusted that the board would evolve schemes and advise Government on matters relating to rural development that would finally improve the lot of the village population. After Mr. Latthe had delivered his speech the Hon. Mr. Kher left.

The general discussion of the problem then commenced.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath of Dharwar drew the attention of the Government to the alleged mixing up of Jayawant cotton which he contended was responsible for loss of twenty lakhs to Karnatak cultivators. The Chairman pointed out that the subject lay within the perview of sub-committee.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale ex-Principal, Poona Agricultural College desired that every village should have a rural development organisation. He also pleaded that every Government Servant should devote at least one day in a month for this work.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande wished to know the scope of activity, powers and the financial position of the Provincial Board. He asked whether there would be any Executive Committee for it.

When Mr. Gangadharrao referred to questions of education, watersupply hygiene and medical help, the Hon. Mr. Latthe, Interrupting stated that the board was mainly concerned about the economic development of villages.

Mr. Gangadharrao proceeding stressed the necessity of officials developing a special outlook which would appeal to the villagers.

Mr. P. H. alias Raosaheb Patwardhan thought that the whole question was so stupendous that the Board could touch only a fringe of the real problem. Villages could not be changed overnight. Nevertheless, this was a good beginning in the right direction.

Mr. L. M. Shrikant thought that the board should not bother about finances. He was sure, Government would try to provide as much money as their schemes needed.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Director asked what would be the relations of the Provincial Board to the District Boards.

Mr. Latthe then replied to the points raised by various speakers.

SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH AFRICA

Gandhiji's Appeal For Postponement For Some Time

WARDHAGANJ, July 29.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement on the proposed launching of passive resistance in South Africa on August 1:

"I have been in telegraphic correspondence with Dr. Dadoo, Leader of Passive Resistance in South Africa. I have no hesitation in asking the Passive Resistance Committee to postpone for a time the proposed launching of the struggle on August 1. I do so because I have some hope of an honourable settlement. I know that the Government of India as well as the British Government are trying to obtain relief. I have put myself in touch with the Ministers.

"In the circumstances, I think a brief postponement of the struggle to be necessary. I am fully aware of the enthusiasm of the resisters. They have proved their mettle before and they will do so again if it becomes necessary, but it is a code with passive resisters to seize every opportunity of avoiding resistance, if it can be done honourably. Every cessation in search of peace adds strength to real fighters. Let them remember that the Cape Town Settlement of 1914 was the outcome of cessation of struggle for the sake of peace.

"I hope that the proposed cessation will lead to a similar result. Should it unfortunately prove otherwise and should the struggle begin, let Dr. Dadoo and his fellow resisters know that the whole of India will be at their back."—A.P.

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FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Many of the readers who take enthusiastic part in our competitions have expressed the wish that "Figure Words" should be repeated as often as possible as they find these Competitions interesting as well as best suited for old and young of all the communities who wish to take part. To get a prize of over Rs. 100|- is indeed very tempting and many of the readers will surely take a hand in the present competition. It is very simple and at the same time such as to bring within the reach of each the probability of getting a share in the prize. In the last competition thirteen persons got Rs. 115-6 each. What a prize to get for only Annas eight! We hope that you may be one of the successful competitors this time.

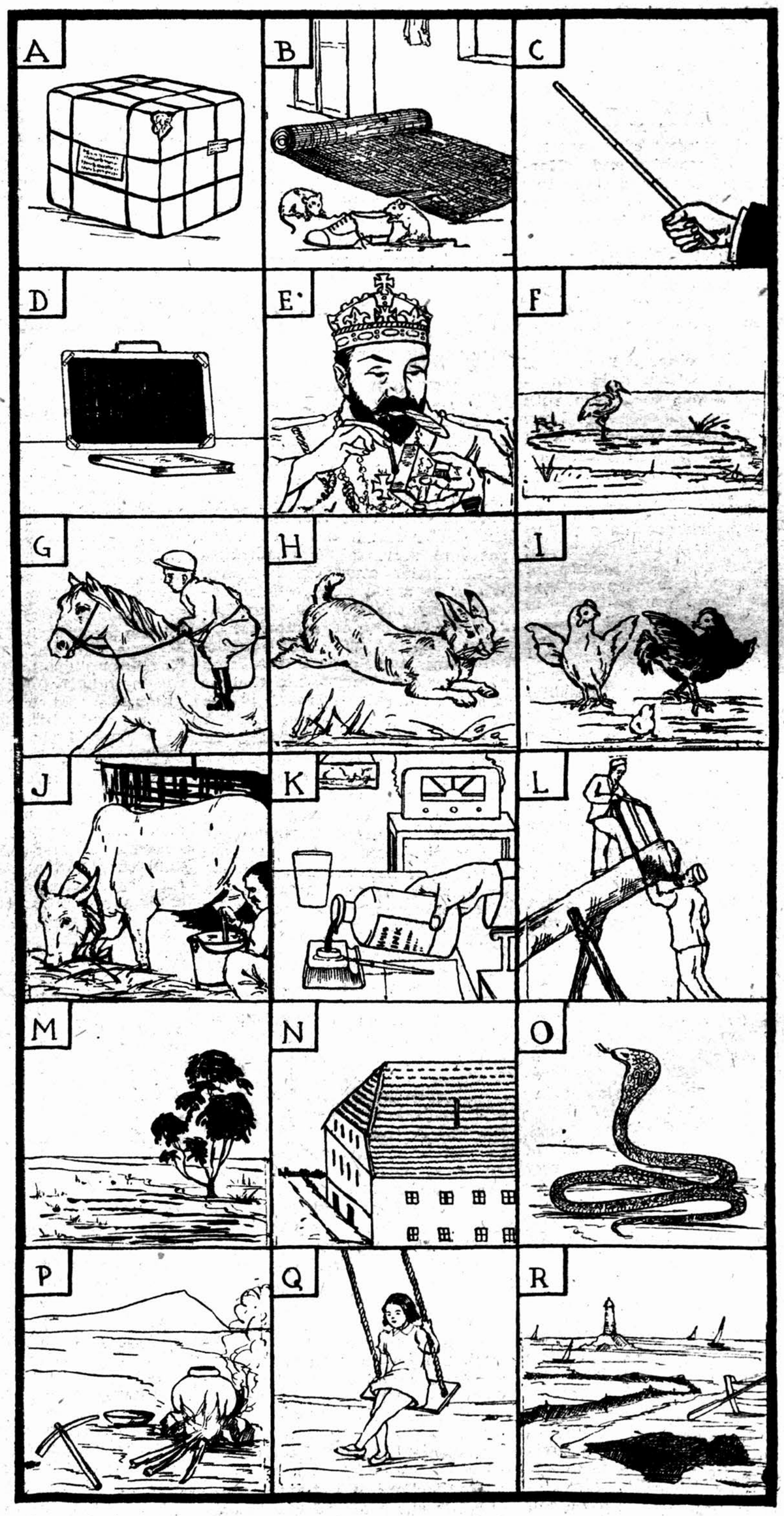
Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on this page show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example illustration "H" is that of a "Hare". The total number of marks for "Hare" is 32. (H-8, A-1, R-18, E-5). The block of figures No. 3 in the series on the opposite page shows the figure "32." You have, therefore, to enter No. 3 against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an entrance fee of Ans. 8|- for each coupon before, 9th August, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th August, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

BALE	HORSE	RIDER
BOOK	INK	ROCK
CANE	KING	ROOF
CIGAR	MAT	SAW
COBRA	MATCH	SHOE
COW	MILK	SLATE
FIRE	NETS	SPADE
GIRL	OAR	SWING
GLASS	PAIL	TILES
HARE	POND	TREE
HENS	RADIO	WINGS
HILL	RATS	WOOD

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 — 20	2 — 23	3 — 32
4 — 34	5 — 38	6 — 39
7 — 41	8 — 43	9 — 45
10 — 46	11 — 47	12 — 48
13 — 49	14 — 54	15 — 57
16 — 58	17 — 65	18 — 72

layed. Proof of posting will **not** be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

30/7/39

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay" Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:

POST BOX NO 706 G P O BOMBAY

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 9th AUGUST, 1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

Karnatak Congress And Ramdurg Tragedy

P. C. C. SECRETARY'S STATEMENT BEFORE DAVAR INQUIRY

Following is the statement of Dr. Narayen Subrao Hardikar. General Secretary of Karnatak P.C.C., personally submitted on July 25 to the Court of Enquiry into Ramdurg incidents being held at Ramdurg by Mr. Davar:—

I was co-opted as one of the members of the Land Revenue Committee of Ramdurg on 22-6-1938. But I have not been able to attend any of its meetings though I have been kept informed both by my friends on the Committee as well as by Sjt. K. V. Koundinya, the then Dewan.

At the end of the labours of the Committee I was asked by the Dewan as well as by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Chairman of the Committee, to give my opinion as regards the reduction. I gave my opinion in favour of going back to the 1890 level and for giving an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Praja Sangh for constructive purposes. I was sorry that this proposal was not accepted by the people and the agitation continued in some form or other.

KARNATAK CONGRESS

The State's sub-committee of the K.P.C.C. of which I was the Secretary met on 20-1-1939. Shri Kamala Devi, Sjt. Munvalli, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sjt. Dodmeti, Sjt. Koujalgi and Sjt. Diwakar were present. We all discussed the question and came to the conclusion that Sjt. Hanmanat Rao Koujalgi and Sjt Dodmeti should go to Ramdurg on 23-1-1939. the date of the meeting of the Advisory Council, and try to settle the matters amicably. Sjt. Gangadharrao agreed to the proposal but no resolution was passed to that effect. It was informally decided to take that step.

SETTLEMENT REACHED

Later, it came to my knowledge that that attempt did not succeed; but that on 26-2-1939, there was an agreed settlement between the Durbar and the Praja Sangh. I was happy to hear it.

In the meanwhile, I was elected the General Secretary of the K.P.C.C. on 28-1-1939. Some complaints alleging coercion and violence by the Praja Sangh of Ramdurg were sent to me by Sjt. Khasnis. I converied a meeting of the State's sub-committee on 1-3-1939 in order to place them before the Committee. But, there was no quorum. So the complaints could not be disposed of.

In the meanwhile, Sjt. Koundinya had written to me some letters regarding the affairs in Ramdurg and he indicated that disaffection was growing and wild speeches were being made. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande also had written to me. I wrote to Sjt. Munwalli and had also a talk with him. I have known him for a long time as he has been my colleague in my work at Hubli. He said that the reports about the speeches were exaggerated and that he was trying to handle the situation and that it was under control.

TRAGEDY AND ITS SHOCK

Then came the events of the 8th of April 1939, more as a shock than as a surprise and the tragedy of the 7th of April followed. The report attached herewith (Appendix "A") gives the whole story about our visit to Ramdurg on the 7th of April 1939.

I requested Sjt. Diwakar and Sjt. Devpur to visit Ramdurg again on the 10th in order that I might be able to place up to date information before the State's Sub-Committee which was to meet on the 11th of April. So, they did go and submitted their report orally and then gave it in writing. That too is attached herewith (Appendix 'B').

The Sub-Committee resolved that Sjt. Shankarappa and myself should go to Ramdurg to help the people of Ramdurg, place before the State authorities their complaints and grievances in the matter of their looted property, to lead evidence in that behalf and to see that complaints were lodged and proper redress given to the aggrieved people, to see that confidence was restored in the people, and to see that emigrants returned to their normal life.

Sjt. Shankarappa and myself reached Ramdurg on the 13th of April with six other workers and broadcasted our object by distributing hand-bills. I returned to Hubli on one or two occasions and finally on the 24th of April, though Sjt. Shankarappa Devpur and our office continued there till the 3rd of May.

PANICKY ATMOSPHERE

The whole atmosphere was panicky and the people as well as the Officers seemed to be at a loss to know as to what to do. We first attended to the wounded and found that there were 14 wounded more or less seriously. We approached the authorities to send them to Civil Hospitals in British territory. But we could only induce the State authorities to send their doctor to examine them and if necessary to remove them to hospitals. Accordingly, on the 20th and 21st, the doctor examined them and found that they were progressing satisfactorily. During our enquiry for the wounded we came across the names of four dead by bullets, but we could not trace the name of the fifth.

As regards looting, before reaching Ramdurg, we had already a list of 30 merchants whose shops were alleged to have been looted on the 7th night and the 8th morning. We set about verifying the same and found that newspaper reports were highly exaggerated. Along with the work of getting statements from the aggrieved merchants and owners of houses, the Dewan was repeatedly interviewed and requested to move in the matter immediately. He asked for complaints. The people had serious suspicions about the authorities, having connived at the looting. Some had wired to the Resident and the Viceroy in this respect.

Full seven days after the alleged looting, the Dewan came out with a notification inviting complaints. The people concerned were either suspicious or afraid to give complaints to the local police officers. So, the work of lodging complaints was very slow. Then we persuaded the Dewan to receive a deputation of the merchants on the 21st of April. The interview lasted for an hour at which Sjt. Devpur himself was present. Then the Dewan with some officers went round the shops in the evening, and gave assuring talks to the merchants. By the time we left on the 24th of April, more than half the merchants concerned had lodged complaints. We had in our hands complaints from 29 merchants and owners only. Of these we handed over about 17 or 18 to the Dewan. Sjt. Devpur returned on the 28th to Ramdurg and continued the work.

COUNTER-PROPAGANDA

While we were going about in the villages trying to restore confidence among the villagers and exhorting them to take courage, we found that some counter-propaganda was going on, asking the villagers to desert Ramdurg State. Worse than this, we found that our work was sometimes characterised as pro-State, and prejudices were created against us. When we thus saw that we could not get sufficient co-operation either from the State or from the people, we decided to leave the State and came away on the 3rd of May, 1939.

Why Shipping Conference At Simla Failed

Mr. Shantikumar Explains Absence Of Scindia Representative Was Not The Cause

BOMBAY, July 28.

In an interview Mr. Shantikumar Morarjee of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company said that the Simla Shipping Conference failed not because the representative of the Scindia Company did not attend it, as had been suggested in certain quarters, but the Commerce Member had thought it fit to consult only four European representatives of the non-Indian Shipping Companies instead of inviting the representatives of all Indian Shipping Companies for the purpose of advancing the cause of national shipping in the Coastal and the Overseas trade of India.

WALCHAND IN ENGLAND.

Explaining why Scindias did not send a representative to the Simla Conference, Mr. Shantikumar said that it had always been the policy of the Scindia Company to respond to the call of the Government of India and place its services at their disposal. Scindias had always requested the Commerce Member to help them in protecting and promoting the cause of national shipping in this country. On this particular occasion they had been faced with a serious difficulty. The Chairman of the Company, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, had proceeded to London after discussing the matters fully with the Commerce Member and the Government of India to arrive at a solution of the various problems that were to come up before the Simla Conference. Scindia Company would, therefore, have been placed in an extremely awkward situation if they had sent another representative to Simla to attend the Conference to carry on conversations on almost the same subjects with the representatives of the same companies, with the Principals of which their own Chairman was carrying on conversations at the time in London. Such a step would have also prejudicially affected the larger interests of national shipping specially as the representatives of the other Indian companies had not been invited to attend the Conference.

NOTHING NEW IN POLICY.

Answering a question whether it was a fact that the Scindia Company had denounced its existing tripartite agreement and consequently it would now enthusiastically support the convening of another Conference, Mr. Shantikumar stated that the company had sent a notice for the termination of the agreement provided in the agreement itself and as its Chairman had proceeded to London, as he was told by the highest authorities that the Government of India would only come into the picture provided there was a deadlock in their negotiations, it was obvious that it was the duty of the Government of the country to help and promote the cause of Indian national shipping and there would be nothing new in the policy of the Scindia Company, as had been suggested in certain quarters, if they were to request the Government of India to do so.

WANTED EARNESTNESS.

Mr. Shantikumar emphasised that if the British shipping companies were made to realise that the Government of India were in dead earnest in giving effect to their past promises and if they were made to feel that the Government of India were seriously determined to secure the coastal trade for the Indian national shipping, as the other maritime countries had done and thus help its national shipping in obtaining its proper share in the overseas trade of India, it may be taken for granted that the conference would be a real success and India would soon lay the solid foundations of an Indian Mercantile Marine, worthy of position as a great maritime country in the world.—A. P.

VIDYA MANDIR BILL GAZETTED

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 29.

The C. P. Ministry announced in to-day's 'Gazette' to move the Vidya Mandir Bill in the ensuing session of the Assembly. The statement of objects and reasons says "It is now considered necessary to invest Vidya Mandirs with corporate existence so that gift deeds of lands donated to Vidya Mandirs may be executed in favour of the Managing Committees of the respective Vidya Mandirs without their having to be registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and proper financial administration and constitutional working of Vidya Mandirs may be ensured.

LUCKNOW, July 28.

As a result of the recommendation of the Anti-Corruption Committee, the United Provinces Government have prohibited the acceptance of "dalis" by their servants.—United Press.

DIWAN PATNI FOR RAJKOT

To Discuss Jasdan Railway Problem

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, July 29.

Bhamaria a village in Palitana State was raided by a gang of nearly ten dacoits. Overnight they carried away nearly properties worth Rs. 5,000. One villager was down and another was severely wounded. Police of Palitana hastened to the spot. The villager was in a hopeless condition.

There is no sign of rain. Scarcity of fodder is extreme and the situation will become grave if no rain falls. Monsoon weather however prevails. Fields are getting dry.

Divan Patni will start to-day for Rajkot for the problem of Rajkot Jasdan Railway and thence to Porbandar for attending Princes meeting.

Last Moghul Emperor's Tomb At Rangoon

RANGOON, July 28.

Thousands of Muslims gathered at No. 6 Zafar Shah Road, Rangoon, to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Masoleum which will be constructed over the tomb of Abu Serajuddin Mahomed Bahadur Shah, the last of the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, who was exiled to Burma and who died in Rangoon.

After the ceremony a collection was made for the building fund and amounted to about Rs. 1,092.

U Ba Oh. K.I.H., performed the ceremony.—United Press

Miss T. F. Canteenvala, sailed for higher studies in dentistry to England on Saturday by mail.

All Courts In One Building

C. P. M.'s Suggestion At Farewell Function Organised By Bar

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The desirability of having all the Police Courts in one building in a central part of the City with a view to facilitate the work of the Advocates, the Police and the public was urged to-day by Mr. D. N.D. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, replying to the tributes paid to him by the members of the Bar at the Esplanade Police Court on the eve of his retirement.

Mr. Khandalawala will be going on leave from August 1, preparatory to retirement.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, Pettigara, Public Prosecutor, N. N. Saher and R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor paid glowing tributes to the retiring Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, speaking on behalf of the members of the bar stated that the duties of the Chief Presidency Magistrate had become very onerous, responsible and multifarious and Mr. Khandalawala had throughout maintained the high traditions of his predecessors.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Associating himself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kanuga, particularly referred to Mr. Khandalawala's unfailing courtesy.

Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, on behalf of the police prosecutors expressed his great appreciation of the work of Mr. Khandalawala.

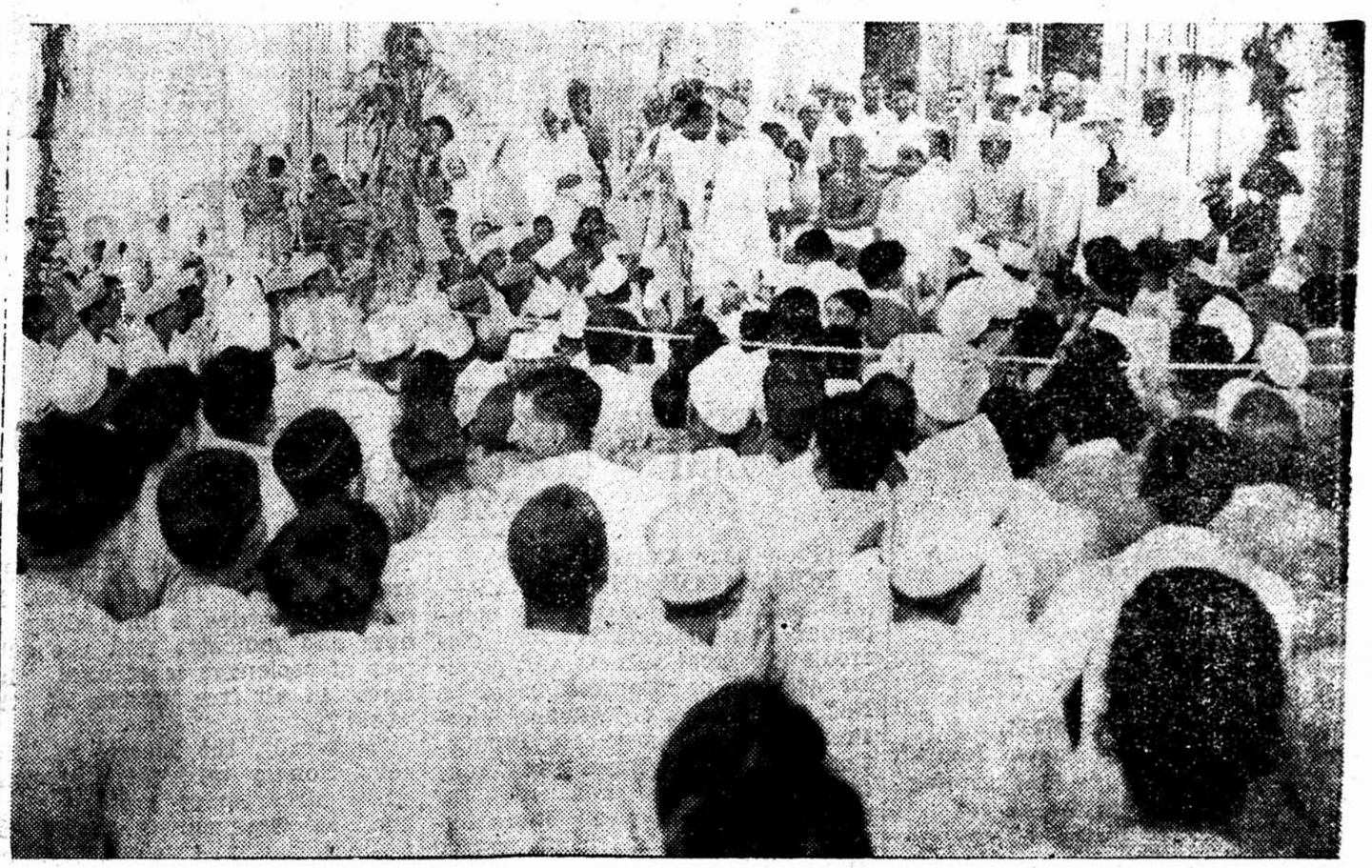
Mr. Pettigara, Public Prosecutor stated that he had found Mr. Khandalawala's Court a pleasant one.

Mr. Khandalawala was in a reminiscent mood when he rose to reply.

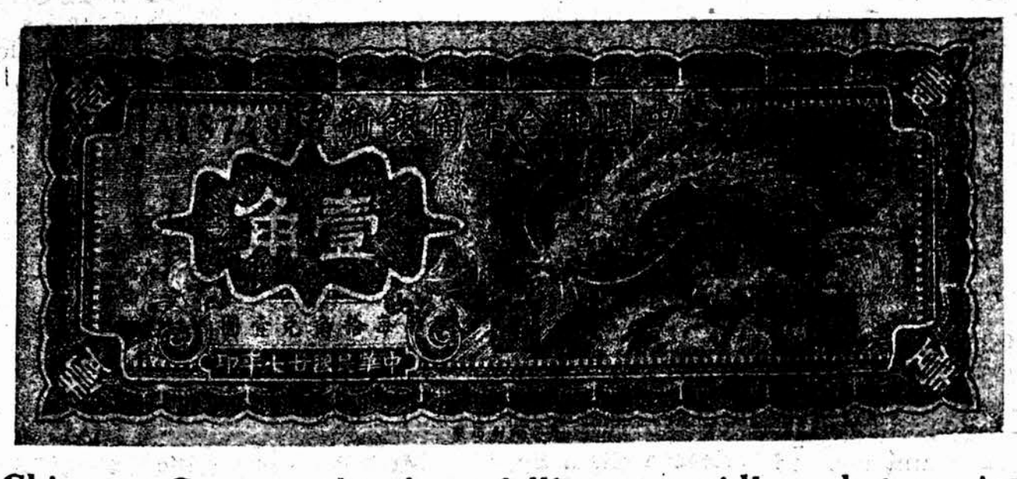
He expressed his deep sympathy with the unfortunate briefless junior advocates, who though brilliant could not get opportunities. The work in different Courts, he stated was distributed mainly among the senior members of the bar with the result that the juniors could not get a proper share. The profession, he thought, was somewhat overcrowded.

The distribution of the Police Courts in different parts of the city, he thought was not convenient. It was inconvenient to the lawyers, to the police officers and to the public. He had therefore suggested to the authorities the desirability of having all the courts in one building in a central part of the city.

He also urged for active co-operation between the public and the police, which would result in the stream of crime being cut short.



Gandhiji addressing the students of Harijan Industrial Home, Harijan Colony, Delhi, at their first Convoca-tion.



Chinese Currency has been falling so rapidly that a ten cents note, shown above, has now almost no value.

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai engaged in conversation with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Sir G. S. Bajpai left for England with his son.

Explosion In Poona College

Professor & Student Injured

POONA, July 29.

An unexpected explosion of chemicals contained in a small tube, while an experiment was being conducted, occurred in the Sir Parashurambhau College yesterday resulting in injuries to Prof. V. B. Bhide, Professor of Chemistry and Mr. Bhatkhande an M.Sc. student.

It is learnt that Mr. Bhatkande was performing an experiment with a chemical of an explosive nature and was heating it when it exploded much below its explosion temperature Both the Professor and Mr. Bhatkande sustained injuries in the head for which they were treated in the hospital.—United Press.

Calcutta Hindi Weekly To Furnish Security

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Jagdish Chander Hinkar, Printer and Publisher of "Jagriti," an illustrated Hindi weekly, has been served with a notice by the Political Department, Government of Bengal demanding a security deposit of Rs. 500 for publishing a certain article in connection with Hyderabad Satyagraha in its issue of the 30th April last.—A. P.

DALAL'S CALL TO GOVERNMENT

Suppression Of Communists With Iron Hands Urged

JAMSHEDPUR, July 28.

"The Congress Government is naturally sympathetic towards labourers and pledged to the amelioration of their economic and social condition. But we, employers, hope and trust that while upholding the just claims of labourers, the Government will firmly suppress any movement of a revolutionary character and not allow them to be led to paths of violence or play into the hands of Communists. Otherwise there will be no prosperity for industry and labour."

Thus observed Sir A. R. Dalal at a tea party given by the citizens of Jamshedpur at the Town Hall last evening to congratulate him on the conferment of Knighthood on him.

Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Heads of the Associated Companies, Government Officers and prominent members of the public were present on the occasion.

Sir A. R. Dalal added:—

"If I have been forbearing towards labour, it is because I have faith in the ability of Government to do justice to both employers and employees, so that neither side is compelled to resort to extreme measures. It has always been the policy of the Tatas to be considerate and generous towards labour. I have merely endeavoured to carry out the tradition already established."—United Press.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, will meet the political prisoners on hunger-strike this afternoon.—United Press.

About Studios And Stars

TYRONE POWER,
who is the star of "Jesse James". 20th Century-Fox film coming shortly to Regal.

Sonnie Hale At Regal

"Let's Be Famous" This Week

"Let's Be Famous," the new Michael Balcon production currently shown at the Regal Theatre provides entertainment packed with hilarious situations. The story presents Jimmy Houlihan, an Irish grocer and the singing pride of his community, who is invited by a B.B.C. talent scout to broadcast. Little does he know, however, that he has been engaged for a spelling bee and not to sing at a celebrity concert. On the way to London he meets Betty Pinbright, winner of a crooning contest who has been signed by Johnnie Blake to appear on the "Golden Glow" advertising programme. Much to Betty's surprise, she meets her mother on the train and finds she has consented to take part in the spelling bee. Jimmy is in the depths of despair when he discovers that he is not to display his vocal talents.

Then he meets Finch who has been hauled over the coals by his boss for failing to secure Betty for a rival advertising programme. When he hears about Jimmy's marvellous voice he immediately places him under contract and the pair dash back to the office. Finch, however, has not heard Jimmy sing but when his boss does, he is immediately fired. After a series of riotous adventures during which Jimmy and Finch make a side-splitting parachute descent and almost wreck the broadcasting studio, they are finally besieged with offers to appear on the radio as comedians.

Jimmy O'Dea and Sonnie Hale, as Jimmy and Finch respectively, give a marvellous performance and make an excellent combination: Betty Driver appears as Betty Pinbright and renders two or three songs by Noel Gay in a delightful manner; Lena Brown is a welcome newcomer to the screen as Betty's mother. A rather typical British comedy farce.

"GLAMOUR MY FOOT"!

SAYS DOROTHY LAMOUR

So this is Hollywood!

From the purple distance of the outside world, I used to look upon the life of a movie actress as the height of glamour, luxury and ease. And once upon a time perhaps that conception wasn't far from the truth. But no longer!

This afternoon, on Paramount's "St. Louis Blues" set, for instance I swabbed decks for more than an hour. Then I was hit in the face with a shovel full of mud.

In my previous picture, "Spawn of the North," I had an underwater wrestling match with George Raft. And in "Hurricane" I was blown about by wind machines for days. Nor am I the only one of the so-called "glamour gals" to be roughed about like this.

Claudette Colbert got a spanking from Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," and puts on a rough-and-tumble hair-pulling match with Genevieve Tobin in "Zaza."

In another recent picture, Priscillia Lane had a wrestling scene with big, brawny Wayne Morris. Ellen Drew engages in hand-to-hand combat with a couple of race-track touts in "The Lady's From Kentucky." And Martha Raye had to kiss a bear in "Never Say Die."

Not that any of us are kicking exactly. We're lucky to be working in pictures, and we know it. But the point is, there is little, if any, ease and luxury in the working life of a movie actress these days.

Aside from the rough stuff, there are the hours—usually beginning at 7 in the morning (in the makeup, hair-dressing or wardrobe department), and ending on the set at dinner time. Then home, exhausted, for your beauty rest. Night life, if you want to continue in the business is out.

And on Sundays, of course, some of us have radio broadcasts to do. Which means a rehearsal Saturday night.

Still and all, the work is no harder than that done by thousands of other working girls. And the pay is good. And it's nice work—if you can take it.

That "ease and luxury" stuff is a myth.

Truth Is On The March!

WARNER TO PRODUCE MORE PICTURES LIKE "CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY"

(From Our Correspondent.)
HOLLYWOOD, (By Air Mail).

Despite efforts of various companies and individuals to discredit the great success and popular acclaim of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," Jack L. Warner, Vice-President in Charge of Production for Warner Bros., yesterday issued orders to advance the starting dates of two more important films of a controversial and political nature, based on current newspaper headlines.

The first of the two pictures will be called "The Bishop Who Walked with God," a story by Quentin Reynolds of a great Lutheran minister whose belief in freedom of worship results in his own imprisonment in a German concentration camp.

IN HITLERLAND.

The second picture is to be called "Underground," a powerful drama of conditions in modern Germany which depicts the activities of those living in Germany who are secretly opposing the Nazi regime.

"Efforts have been made to persuade us to call off these pictures just as efforts were made to discourage us before we filmed and released 'Nazi Spy,'" Mr. Warner said. "We do not intend to heed them.

"We produced the Nazi Spy picture because we believed, first, that it would supply dramatic entertainment and second, because we felt it exposed conditions concerning which every American and every free man everywhere should be informed.

WORLD-WIDE INTEREST.

"The public now has rendered its verdict both in this country and abroad and we are pleased to report that 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy,' will be one of the most successful pictures Warner Bros. has produced this year. Especially in foreign countries does 'Nazi Spy' promise unusually great success. This reception in foreign countries is interesting to note and indicates that the subject of espionage is of vital interest in all free nations of the world.

"Naturally, the success of this revolutionary type of picture, which drew sharp protests from the Nazi Government and Nazi sympathizers in this country, has not been pleasing news to certain people and they have been instrumental in spreading rumours that 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy' is not a successful picture.

"WE WILL CARRY ON."

"These tactics have caused certain other studios, I understand, to abandon plans they had made to produce pictures of a similar nature. Warner Bros. intends, however, to carry on its original independent programme.

"It is quite evident to me that our opponents, who either have a personal axe to grind or who are not anxious to see the screen mature to a place where it can handle controversial subjects, do not have an understanding of the Warner type of determination or progressiveness. The same spirit which guided us in giving the world talking pictures against the cries of some of these same critics; to present the first talking film in colour; the first of the gangster films which exposed the conditions of that era, as well as 'The Story of Louis Pasteur,' 'The Life of Emile Zola,' 'Juarez' and countless other films of a definitely progressive nature, is guiding us in our determination to stick to our policy of showing the public what exists in the world today. We firmly believe as Zola did, that "truth is on the march" and that nothing can stop it, and we hope to play a part in bringing these evident truths to all the peoples of all the world."

"LIFE'S FOR LIVING" WILL SOON BE READY

All the outdoor scenes having been completed, Mr. Shantaram resumed the indoor shooting last week. More than half the picture is over and it is expected to be ready soon.

Shantaram has put in his great effort in the picture, "Life's For Living". Shahu Modak is said to have given an outstanding performance. Mrs. Shanta Hublikar, Buvasaheb, Gouri, Ram Marathe and others are in the cast.

Preparations for "Dnyaneshwar" having been complete, rehearsals started last week. Messrs. Damle Fattelal hope to make the picture a worthy successor of "Tukaram". Mr. Keshavrao Bhole, the music director, is looking after the music a number of song hits from him.

Harindranath—Poet, Playwright and Musician.

Harin's New Play

To Be Staged Next Saturday

(From A Correspondent)

Harindranath Chattopadyaya needs no introduction to the Indian public. A lover of literature knows him too well through his plays and poems. As a musician, he has invariably captured the hearts of his audiences not only by his own composition and stirring folk-songs but also as a singer of classical songs. And to a stage-goer the memories of his exquisite plays may be haunting even today.

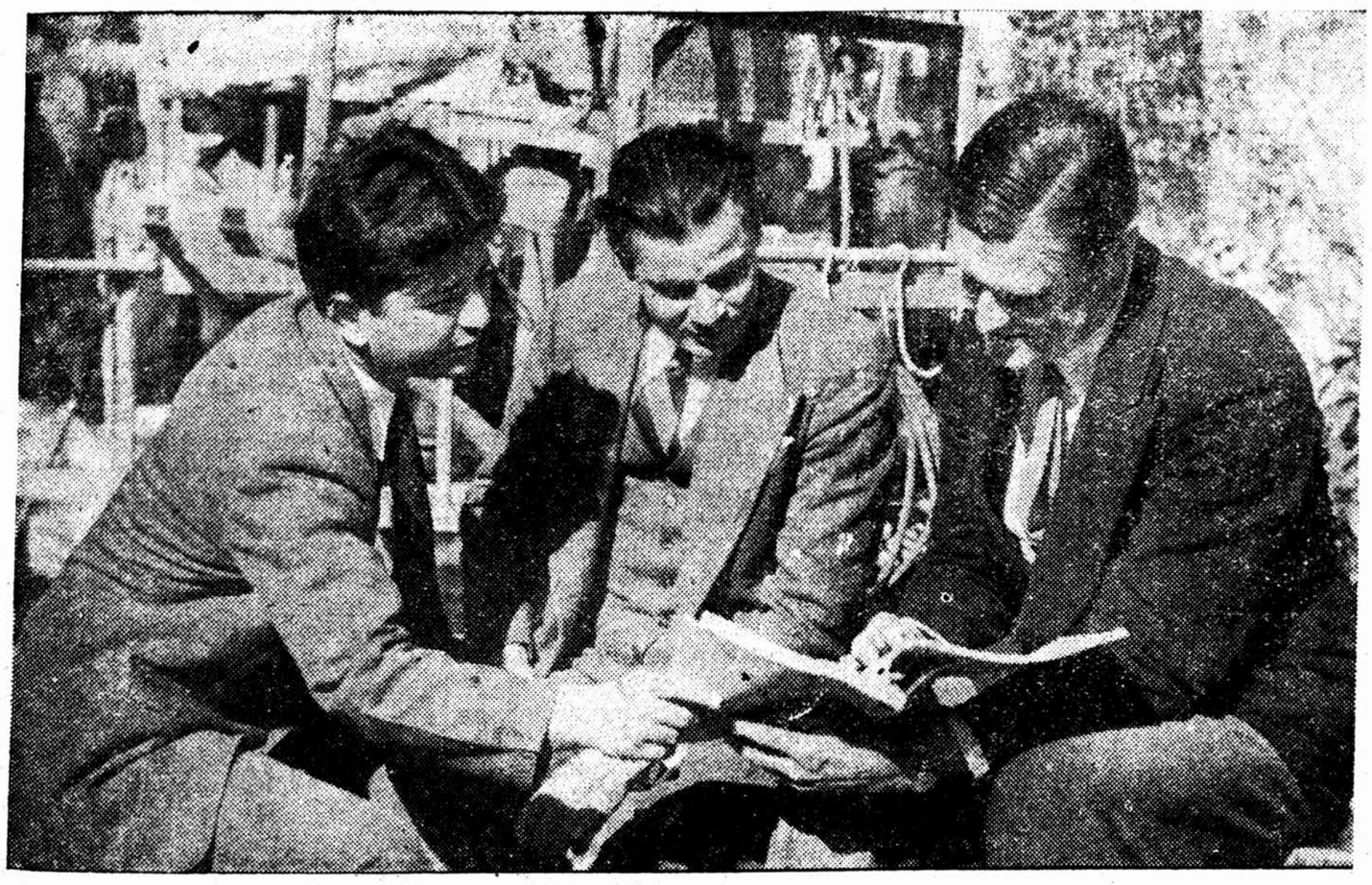
His famous play "Tukaram" (enacted in India and abroad) raised the hearts of thousands. "Abu Hasan" that famous musical extravaganza of the poet-musician introduced a revolutionary technic on the Indian stage. Through his plays like the "Saint", "The Window" and "The Coffin" Harin has powerfully exposed the social hypocrisy and the shattering framework of the existing order. The play-wright in him has risen to every occasion and masterfully exploded the myth of "Art For Art's Sake". He has unchallengeably shown the true role and the right mission of an artist.

Radio, it is said, has democratised art and music. Harin has properly handed the democratising radio, too. Some of his recent plays, the Radio-script specially written by him with back ground music composed by Walter Kaufman well-known to the Bombay music lovers, have scored a big victory on A.I.R.

As a poet of course, he is known throughout the world, with a number of publications. Some of his best works, running into about 50 volumes have not yet seen the light of the day.

It has always been a treat to hear Harin recite his own poems. One feels his pulsating revolutionary zeal when he reads them—yet more so when he reads them—through his own mouth. To those who believe that a poet always sings songs of something that is beautiful, tender, mystical or abstract. Harin is a living reply. His every word written is blood-curdling; his every word spoken is piercing like a bullet. He is so powerful, so alive, so human.

Conceding to the request of his numerous friends and appreciaters, he has agreed to give us the privilege of hearing his very latest Hindustani and Bengali songs and recitals of his poems, and of seeing his drama 'Parrot' on Saturday, 5th August at Sir C. J. Hall, before leaving for world tour. Tickets can be had from S Rose and Co., Fort, or "Students' Call" 21, Dalal Street, Fort, or Bastani Restaurant, Dhobi Talao, and at the Hall on the day of the performance.



Ram Bagai (our Hollywood correspondent) with Nazir Husein and Major Ramington, technical advisers for 20th Century Fox's "The Rain Came."

FILM FLASHES

Gloria Stuart and her husband Sheekman who made a short stay in Bombay in course of their world tour, on board "President Garfield."

Mukhtar Begum and Sultana in Bharat Laxmi's "Matwali Meera," forthcoming release.

Ramola Devi making her stellar debut in Film Corporation's next "Dil-hi-to-hai."

A Rising Youngster—RICHARD GREEN greets you!

WARNER BAXTER, popular 20 th-Century Fox Star.

International Marathon Race

SELECTION OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE TO RUN AT GREECE NEXT OCTOBER

Bombay Premier To Inaugurate Trial Race To Be Conducted At Poona Next Sunday

In all 19 entries have been received for the All-India Marathon Race Trial—organised by the Bombay Persidency Olympic Association, on behalf of and under the authority of the Indian Olympic Association. The Trial Race is being conducted to select India's representative for the International Marathon to be run at Greece next October and will be run at Poona next Sunday, 6th August—starting at 6-15 a.m. and finishing sometime between 9 a.m. and 10-30 a.m

PREMIER TO INAUGURATE

The competitors will have to undergo a compulsory medical examination—on Saturday, 5th August at 8 a.m. at the competitors' quarters. Then next morning—just 15 minutes before the race they will be presented to the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay—who will hoist the B.P.O.A. flag before meeting the athletes.

At 10-40 a.m. the same day—just after the conclusion of the Race—the Hon'ble the Premier will give away the certificates to those who finish the Race, and will then lower the flag.

The 19 entries received for the Race are as under:

Patiala 2, U.P. 2, Ahmedabad 1, Aundh 1, Poona 5, and Bombay 8.

The distance over which the Race is to be run is 26 miles, 385 yards and the route to be followed is as follows:

Route To Be Followed

Starting from the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion, take 2 rounds on the road surrounding the Deccan Gymkhana Cricket ground, and proceed behind the Bhajekar Pavilion to the road leading from Pand Road to Prabhat Studio's corner, then from Bhandarkar Research Institute corner to Gokhale Memorial, along Fergusson College Road, Ganeshkhind Road, Sangum Bridge Road, Wallesley Road, around the War Memorial to junction of Wellesley Road and Connaught Road, along Connaught Road, Mill Road, Wellesley Bridge, Bombay Poona Road to Kirkee Station, along Kirkee Railway Station Road, Elphinstone Road, Mula Road, Holkars Bridge, Deccan College Road, Alandi Road to Mental Disease's Hospital, Yerawada Jail Corner, Ahmednagar Road, over Fitzgerald Bridge to junction of Koregaon and Bund Garden Roads, along Bund Garden Road to Council Hall corner along Stauton Road, Prince of Wales Drive between the Race Course and Empress Gardens to Sholapur Road junction and Wanowari, along Canning Road, Kondwa Road, Parvati Villas to Nana Shankershet Road and Main Street junction, along Nana Shankershet (Mahablesnwar Road) to Sowar Gate (Poona City), along Tilak Road, over Lakripul, along Pand Road and road leading to Prabhat Studios. Just before Bhajekar Pavilion turn sharp right and taking a three-quarters round along the road encircling the cricket ground, finish opposite the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion.

INTENDING COMPETITORS

Amongst the athletes who have entered for the Race are such well-known long-distance runners as: Swami, Savekar, Preira, Ghatkar and Paes—from Bombay, Chajja Singh and Chota Singh from Patiala, K. R. Prasad and Tripathi from U.P., Ptes. Trandy and Williams, Gokhale Ghatpande, and Andhrukar from Poona Christian (Ahmedabad): Hinge (Aundh), Sampat and Mathias.

In this connection it should be observed that British Soldiers are eligible to compete in the Race but are not eligible to represent India according to International eligibility rules. A definite ruling on this point has been asked for from the Indian Olympic Association Headquarters.

Local Soccer

Meakin Final To Be Replayed

Extra Time Fails To Decide Issue Between Borderers And Wiltshires

A fairly large number of local soccer fans 'braved' the threatening skies to turn out for the final of the Meakin Cup Football Tournament—open only to Military teams—played between the 2nd Battalion K.O.S.B. and the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment on the Cooperage ground last evening. In spite of an early morning heavy shower the soccer 'green' was in perfect trim—and though heavy over-hanging clouds accounted for generally poor 'light' conditions—the setting for the 'expected-to-be battle royal was not particularly inauspicious. Of course—a sharp drizzle just before the kick-off did 'lengthen' out several faces in the stands. However father Neptune for once decided to let us have things 'our way' calling off the 'threat' just on the spur of the initial whistle.

KEENLY CONTESTED

As a result the ensuing 70 minutes soccer was played in a comparatively 'dry' setting. The game itself however turned out to be anything but 'dry'—being keenly contested every inch of the way. The rival defences were throughout on top and the two custodians particularly—Maisey—the Wiltshires' 'apex'—both shone to brilliant advantage. Small wonder that the match ended in a goalless draw, even extra time—allowed five minutes each way—having failed to decide the issue.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMERS

Barring the first quarter of the earlier half—when the Borderers were definitely on top—the Wiltshires' defence being hard put to keep their charge intact—the exchanges were fairly even throughout the remaining 55 minutes of play and a blank score-card just about indexed the relative 'strength' of the contestants—on the day's showing. Of the players individually, Nutland and Maisey were outstanding for the Bangalore team—between them pulling the Wiltshires out of many a nasty corner—while McPhee, Henderson and Grieves fared brilliantly for the Borderers.

The match is to be replayed next Monday—kick-off: 5-45 p.m.

Result:—

(Final)

K.O.S.B. .... Nil.
WILTSHIRES .... Nil.

The teams were:—

K.O.S.B.: McPhee, Thompson and Campbell, Christie, Henderson and McCormick, Donohoe, Campbell, Grieves, Furrie and Syne.

WILTSHIRES: Maisey, Norris and Grubb, Stevens, Nutland and Brown, Cleverly, Osborne, Earl, Timothy and Kyte.

REFEREE: Sgt. Goodwin.

To-day's Match: (Charity)

(Cooperage)

5-50 p.m.

INDIANS
versus
EUROPEANS

Local Week-End Cricket

S. L. PATIL'S 9 FOR 31

HINDU GYMKHANA "A" DEFEAT PARSI CYCLISTS S. C.

Some really devastating bowling by S. L. Patil helped Hindu Gymkhana "A" to record a creditable 30 runs victory over the Parsi Cyclists S. C.—in Saturday's week-end cricket matches. The Gymkhana obtaining first knock ran up 118 for the loss of only 3 wickets—thanks to a sound 48 by M. Naik—and sportingly declared their innings closed. The Parsi Cyclists—going in could do nothing right against Patil's 'unplayable' deliveries and were soon skittled out for a paltry 81—Patil returning a magnificent analysis of 9 for 31.

A fine all round performance by Dali Wadia—who scored 43 of John Bright C. C's total of 100 for 8 and captured 4 Parsi Gymkhana wickets for just 4 runs a piece—was the outstanding feature of the drawn game between these two sides.

The Islam Gymkhana's fixture against the Bombay Municipality S. C. was not played.

Scores

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"
v.
PARSI CYCLISTS S. C.

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"
111 for 3 (dec.) (M. Naik 48).

PARSI CYCLISTS S. C.
81 (S. L. Patil 9 for 31.)

Result

Hindu Gymkhana "A" won by 30 runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA
v.
JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

PARSI GYMKHANA
(118 for 9 dec.) (Meherhomji 25, Lawyer 25, Dali Wadia 4 for 18, Saththa 4 for 25.)

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.
100 for 8 (Dali Wadia 43, F. R. Nariman 3 for 20, K. D. Mehta 3 for 30.)

Result

Match drawn.

ISLAM GYMKHANA
v.
BOMBAy MUNICIPALITY SPORTS CLUB

Match not played.

WHEN 'JOE' JUST ESCAPED!

Blow That Would Have Been Nemesis

Film of the world heavy-weight title fight between Joe Louis and "Two-Ton" Tony Galento, recently shown in Bombay, reveals that only the width of a glovelace separated Louis from defeat in the third round.

"Two Ton" had slammed the champion to the resin with one of his notorious left swings. The blow, a tigerish counter as Louis was coming in caught the Negro off-balance, and he went over like a toppled tree.

Louis was up in a flash. The punch, delivered slightly beneath and to the side of the jaw, shook rather than hurt him. But that was enough.

TREMENDOUS SWING

Before the champion's slow brain could size the situation, the brazen mauler from New Jersey, primed with success, lurched in with another tremendous swing.

The blow whisked Louis' nose—had it been his jaw it would have been Nemesis—and the holder straight away clinched. Galento had missed his chance.

The last stanza saw the real Louis—a ruthless punching-machine who mashed poor Tony's countenance practically out of recognition.

Still, the wild wisecracker had his moments. In defeat, he was still untamed, muttering that if he had fought a real rough fight "my own way I'd have killed the bum"!

"DURGA" SHOW FOR CONGRESS LEADERS POSTPONED

At the suggestion of prominent Congress leaders, who are busy in connection with the inauguration of Prohibition, the special show of Bombay Talkies' picture "Durga" arranged for Congressmen at 9-30 to-day (Sunday) morning, has been postponed to a date to be announced later.

Golf

COTTON CHALLENGED!

Bobby Locke Prepared To Stake £500

Bobby Locke the young South African golf champion states that he is ready to meet Henry Cotton "at any course and over any number of rounds for £500 a side." Locke sails for home on August 17

STEEL CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

Bombay Decides To Send Representative

Proposal from the Government of India to call a Steel Conference at Simla on 16th August comprising of various interests of the trade, was considered at a general meeting of the Iron Merchants' Association of Bombay on 27th July, and it was decided to send a representative to attend the Conference.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED

Anent the advertisement which appeared in the issue of the 26th instant of "The Chronicle" regarding the reduction of the Capital of the Company from £1,500,000 to £750,000 by reducing the nominal value of each 8 sh. share to 4 sh. and re-increasing the Capital to its former amount of £1,500,000 by the creation of 3,750,000 new shares of 4 sh. each the Secretary of the Local Office of the Company desires to explain that it is not contemplated to raise this new authorised capital at present or in the near future. The reason actuating the incorporation of this authorization in the revised Articles of Association is only to save heavy additional stamp duty which would have had to be incurred if the said authorization had been deferred to a later date.

Very shortly an informal meeting of the Shareholders will be convened at which the Chairman's speech delivered at the last meeting will be read and detail explanation re: the increase of Capital will be given.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

ZAGREB, July 29.

In the Davis Cup series of matches, Henkel and Menzel (Germany) beat Puncec and Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) 9|7, 4|6, 6|4, 3|6, and 6|1.—Reuter.

PRESS GALLERY 'AT HOME' TO BOMBAY'S MAYOR

Hope Of Better Facilities To Press In New Building

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting function took place on Saturday evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall when the Municipal Corporation Press Gallery Association was "At Home" to the Mayor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Chairmen of the Statutory Committees, Chairman of the Special Committees, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Leader of the Congress Party, Sir Homi Mody, leader of the Progressive Party, Mr. M. Killedar, leader of the Muslim League and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the ex-Mayor.

Mr. J. Mackwan, the President of the Municipal Corporation Press Gallery Association welcomed the distinguished guests and pointed out the necessity of the close relation between the press and the Municipal executive and the various party leaders for the betterment of the city and its problems. He also thanked the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner for giving the Association a room in the Municipal Building.

The Mayor wished the Municipal Press Gallery Association all success and said arrangements were made to give the press better facilities in the new municipal building which is under construction.

The Municipal Commissioner said while the public were apathetic to the civic affairs, he was glad to see that the Press were not only vocal but reported the proceedngs of the Municipal Corporation faithfully. He was glad the Municipal Press Gallery had become an organised body and wished the Association good luck.

Mr. J. M. Ghate proposed a vote of thanks to the guests.

VICEROY'S MONSOON TOUR

SIMLA, July 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his personal staff left Simla to-day on the monsoon tour.

His Excellency visits Cuttack and Puri in Orissa from July 31 to August 2, then he leaves for New Delhi where he stays from August 4 to 6. His Excellency then proceeds to Dehra Dun where he spends a week returning to Simla on August 14.

The Lady Joan Hope will join His Excellency at New Delhi.—A.P.

INDIANS IN ETHIOPIA

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Apropos the recent reports regarding discriminatory restrictions to which Indian residents in Abyssinia, Italian Somaliland and Eritria are subjected, such as restrictions on their entering hotels, restaurants, cinemas and on using cars driven by Europeans, public buses, waiting rooms, hospitals and main Post and Telegraph offices etc. the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed a strong representation to the Government of India.

Rajendra Babu's Programme Altered

In view of the change in the date of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee Dr. Rajendra Prasad's programme has also undergone some alterations He will not now be able to sit in arbitration on the labour dispute at Jamshedpur with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on August 1 as was previously arranged.—A. P.

SIMLA, July 28.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. P. D. Sharma, Editor of the "United Press of India" at the headquarters of the Government of India.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Instrumental Trio. 7-35 Khayal Geet Ghazal. 7-50 Hirabai. 8-10 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 3-30 For Young Listeners. 9-15 Ghulam Sabiri. 9-30 Mind behind Music Krishna Rao. 10-0 Woman's world. 10-30 Gracie in theatre. 10-50 Pianoforte. 11-5 Alfredo's orchestra.

12-0 noon Songs with story.

1-0 p.m. Violin Pianoforte. 1-30 Vocal. 1-37 Organ recital. 6-0 Haider Husain: Sitar. 6-5 P. S. Mukerjee: Sarod. 6-10 Ghulam Sabiri: Sarangi. 6-15 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 6-25 Kanan Devi. 6-45 Zinda Hasan. 6-55 Next weeks programmes. 7-5 Hirabai. 7-20 Radio orchestra. 7-25 Zinda Hasan. 7-35 Pilu. 7-45 For villagers. 8-30 Shirinb i. 8-40 Zinda Hasan. 8-50 Hirab i. 9-35 Ogboddy's outing (BB.C.). 9-50 Muhamad Shah Pia.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 Zinda Hasan. 6-20 Hirabai 6-30 Orchestral versions. 6-35 Ghalig ke Ghazlen. 6-55 As in Delhi 1. 7-5 Shirinbai. 7-25 Ghulam Sabiri. 7-35 Hirabai. 7-45 Sut Mind: Purbi. 7-55 Zinda Hasan. 8-10 Shrinbai. 8-20 Hirabai. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 New Mayfair Accordeon band. 10-0 Song. 10-12 Quentin Mclean organ.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Chitrapat Sangeet. 8-30 Dhyan Magn. 8-45 Ghanghor Ghataen. 9-0 A I R Chorus. 9-10 Ghulam Mohammed Nagpuri. 9-25 Master Parsekar (violin). 9-40 V. A. Kagalkar. 10-10 Tabla, Bagpipes, Kashtatarang. 10-20 Vinayak Rao Harshe. 10-40 Gujarati books 10-50 Thumris. 11-0 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona. 11-30 Umar Khan. 11-40 Ghulam Mohammed Nagpuri. 11-55 Gujarati Garbas.

12-10 p.m. R. Kant. 12-15 Devotional Ditties. 12-30 Sumati Daru and Party. 12-45 V. A. Kagalkar. 1-15 Famous Bhairavins. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Children's hour. 6-0 Guru Rao Deshpande. 6-30 Behag on sitar. 6-40 Allah Rakha. 6-55 D. Amel Tambora and Tabla. 7-5 Guru Rao Deshpande. 7-30 Bhartar no Bhog (Gujarati play). 7-50 Ghulam Mohammed. 8-0 Jyotsna Bhole. 8-30 Sport, by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 8-45 Devotional song. 8-55 Local news and announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New books by R. Choksi. 9-50 Symphony concert. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 V. A. Kagalker.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Ali Hossain and Party. 8-45 Ushasi: (from Vedas). 9-50 Ali Hossain and Party. 10-5 Music lesson. 10-45 Stage and screen. 11-6 Morning Music by F. Casanovas.

6-0 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's Westminster. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Jitendrajit Mukherjee. 7-35 Basanti Das. 7-45 Bhishmadeo Chatterji. 9-0 Violin Concerto in E. Minor. 9-30 Krishna Chandra Das Ghose. 9-45 Janendra Prosad Goswami.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Vocal recital. 9-45 A I R Trio.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Rukmini Ammal:. 5-30 Shrimati A. K. Chellammal: Jalatarang. 6-0 S. Krishnamurti Iyer Voice. 6-30 Shrimati A. K. Chellammal: Jalatarang. 6-45 Othanen's Marriage (Malayalam). 7-15 Police Gazette. 7-30 Carnatic orchestra. 7-40 Khemabhikuni (Telugu) by Nori Narasimha Sastry. 8-25 S. Krishnamurti Iyer. 8-55 Andhra University. 9-30 G. Papialinga Devara Flautist.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Instrumental overture. 6-25 Adhyatma Ramayanam. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Philadelphia orchestra. 9-35 Arthur Schnabel. 10-5 Choir of St. Andrew's Church.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. wave, 411 m. 730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Master Lahano Nagapuri, Khayal, Thumri, and Bhajan. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Udru). 6-30 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar, Khayal, Thumri. 7-0 N. S.-B. S. Orchestra, Gut Marwa. 7-10 Western Films in India (Urdu) by Mr. Azeez Ahmed. 7-25 Master Lahno Nagapuri, Khayal. 7-40 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar, Dadra, Ghazal. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar, Marathi Song and Geet. 9-0 Master Lahano Nagapuri, Thumri, Bhajan. 9-25 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar, Ghazals.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Badrbai of Multan. 6-20 Alap Multani on violin. 6-30 Ramanand Sharma. 6-50 Badrbai. 7-10 Prithi Raj Soi. 7-20 Nanny Bhatia. 7-30 Ramanand Sharma. 7-45 For countryside. 8-15 Prithi Raj Soi. 8-25 Ramanand Sharma. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Badrbai. 9-35 Ustad Fayyaz Khan. 9-40 Ramanand Sharma. 10-0 Instrumental duet. 10-10 Badrbai.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 Kumari Premlata Kailashwati. 6-15 Malhar. 6-25 Ahmedibai. 6-45 Afeemi ka Sapna. 7-15 Dehati Bhaiyon Ke liye. 7-45 Equal Rights For Women. 8-0 For women. 8-40 Rozwell Lyall. 8-45 Ahmedibai. 9-40 Kumari Premlata Kailashwati. 9-55 Pankharyan. 10-5 Muhammad Ashraf. 10-15 Ahmedibai.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Sarangi. 2-15 Lilting and light. 2-45 Church Music. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati Jeevayee. 7-0 King and Poet. 7-15 V. S. Gomatisankara Iyer: Veena. 8-0 Shrimati Jeevayee. 8-30 Sankarabharnam 8-45 V. S. Gomati Sankara Iyer: Veena.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Unusually yours. John Rorke. 7-45 Walter Collins orchestra. 8-30 Musical Interlude. 8-35 Religious Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports. 10-0 Nightwatchman's Tales. 10-25 Sport.

A.-I. C. C. TO MEET

Question Of Disciplinary Action To Be Discussed

The "United Press" understands that immediately after the Congress Working Committee meeting, a meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be called at Patna to take final decision regarding the question of taking disciplinary action against those who participated in the demonstrations of July 9 last.

It is further understood that a serious view has been taken by the Congress High Command about the individual and organisational revolt againts the A.I.-C.C. resolutions.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET

Date Of Meeting Changed To August 9

CALCUTTA, July 29.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, CONGRESS PRESIDENT HAS AUTHORISED THE "UNITED PRESS" TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS CANCELLED HIS YESTERDAY'S NOTICE CALLING THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING ON AUGUST 1, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE MEMBERS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING AT SUCH SHORT NOTICE AND HAS FINALLY FIXED AUGUST 9 AS THE DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE AT WARDHA.—UNITED PRESS.

Vishwas Rao Daware Committed To Sessions

POONA, July 29.

A charge under section 302 I. P. C. read with section 117 I. P. C. was framed yesterday against Mr. Vishwas Rao Daware, leader of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, by the City Magistrate.

Mr. Vishwas Rao was prosecuted for his public speeches in Poona when he left for Hyderabad to offer Satyagraha, and another speech delivered at Nasik. It is alleged that the speeches were such as would create ill-feeling between communities and incite murder.

Mr. Vishwas Rao will now be committed to sessions.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Death by cyanide poisoning which her unhappy married life forced her to swallow," was the verdict recorded by the Coroner at the inquest on Vatsalabai Rajaram Moghe, (29).

Govind Gopal Dandekar, her father, deposed that the deceased constantly complained to him about the ill-treatment given to her by her husband.

The deceased had also told witness that she would any day get away from him as she was tired of life. The deceased was a widow before she married Mr. Moghe.

PROTEST AGAINST B. P. C. C. OFFICIALS

Obstruction To Enrolment Of Congressmen By Leftists

A severe criticism of the "obstructive and high-handed attitude" of the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in hampering what would have been a vigorous and effective campaign for enrolment of primary Congress members, was expressed at a meeting of Leftist Congress Workers of all the Wards, held on Saturday, at Framji Cowasji Institute.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. Nariman stated that the officials of the B. P. C. C. were deliberately trying to put obstacles in the way of effective enrolment of primary members by the Leftist workers. The General Secretaries had been given power to accept or reject any applicant for enrolment officers at their sweet will.

Mr. Patil, said, Mr. Nariman, was making full use of this autocratic discreation by placing obstacles in the way of the Leftist workers. Any applicant, who presented a form signed by a Rightist was immediately given the certificate as an enrolment officer, but an applicant with the signature of a Leftist would be subjected to humiliating treatment. The latter was asked to come to the Congress House for a number of days, his antecedents were searchingly inquired into and so on.

Mr. Nariman further said that the enrolment rules of the B. P. C. C. were "ultra vires" as they were inconsistent with the Article III of the Congress constitution.

He exhorted the workers to carry on the enrolment work undeterred by these difficulties.

PROTEST AGAINST HIGH-HANDED ATTITUDE

The following resolution was moved by Mr. K. N. Joglekar:—

This meeting of Congress Workers of all Wards in the City does hereby enter its emphatic protest against the obstructive and high-handed attitude of the General Secretaries of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with a view to hamper enrolment of Primary Congress Members.

This meeting is definitely of opinion that the present officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are abusing its authority and misusing its power to maintain 'Status Quo'. This meeting further is of the opinion that some of the enrolment rules and instructions issued by General Secretaries of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, are ultra-vires and illegal, inasmuch as they are inconsistent with Article III of the All-India Constitution that provides for enrolment of Primary Members throughout the Country.

"This meeting, therefore, calls upon all the Congress Workers in different Wards to carry on the enrolment campaign, undeterred by the obstruction and difficulties, strictly in accordance with the liberal provisions of the Constitution, and send the applications duly filled in according to Article III and also 'by post or with a messenger' as provided for under Clause (b) of Article III of the Constitution.

Mr. Bukhari, Amir Hyder Khan, and others also spoke in support of the resolution.

Among those who attended the meeting were Messrs. Meheralli, Dr. Adhikari, and Mr. J. C. Maitra.

Factional Fight Casualties

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 29.

One man was killed and eight were injured, two of them seriously, in the course of two clashes between rival parties which occurred to-day between 3-30 and 4-0 in the afternoon, at Charminar and in the vicinity of the High Court.

It is reported that a stray assault occurred in Begum Bazar, the victim of which died later of his injuries.

Acute tension prevails in Charminar area, to which fresh military have been drafted.—A.P.

New Executive Committee Of Journalists' Association Of India

Activities Of Past Year Reviewed

The annual general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held at the Club of the Association at Queen's Mansion, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday evening, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman presided.

The report of the Association, for the year 1938 and the first half year of 1939 which was adopted, stated that the Executive Committee of the Association passed resolutions regarding Press Laws passed by the Governments of Bengal, the Punjab and Bombay.

The resolutions protested against the promulgation of those laws which were described as a serious handicap to the working journalists in the performance of their primary functions.

The Chairman addressing the members said that the Association had so far been without a local habitation, but thanks to the help of donors they had been able to start a club of their own. He was certain that the Association could not bank on the generosity of outsiders for all times, and appealed to those present to induce more journalists to join.

ALLEVIATE THEIR LOT.

Mr. K. A. Abbas and several members including Mr. Krishna, Mr. M. B. Rao, Mr. Nair, Mr. Narayanswami, Mr. W. Kabadi, and Mr. Karai spoke on the annual report. Mr. Abbas urged that the lot of the underpaid members of the profession should be alleviated by demanding better terms from the employers.

Mr. R. K. Prabhu, supported Mr Abbas.

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram at this stage assured the speakers that the Committee had been giving consideration to the question. The annual report was then adopted.

A resolution moved by Mr. Krishna urging the finding out of ways and means to make the Association a "live-wire" organisation and to better the lot the working journalists was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

All the old office-bearers were re-elected unanimously.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

The following are the names of the office-bearers for the year 1939-40.

President.—Mr. K. Natarajan.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. P. Khadilkar, and N. C. Kelkar.

Chairman of the Executive Committee.—Mr. S. A. Brelvi (*Bombay Chronicle*).

Hon. Secretaries:—Messrs. K. A. Chidambaram (*Bombay Chronicle*) and K. D. Umrigar (*Times of India*).

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. A. S. Bharatan.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. R. K. Prabhu (*Bombay Chronicle*), K. D. Umrigar (*Times of India*), D. Thomas (*Times of India*), B. H. Rau (*Times of India*), A S. Bharatan (*Associated Press*), K. A. Chidambaram (*Bombay Chronicle*), M. Harris (*Ajmal*) R. K. Tatnis (*Vividha Vritta*), G. S. Mahashabde (*Nava Kal*), C. C. Sutaria (*Janmabhumi*), S Iyer (*Associated Press*), Batuk Desai (*Hindustani*), J. M. Deb (*United Press*), Mr. Nair (*Free Press.*)

EXAMINATION FOR ADVOCATES (O. S.)

Successful Candidates

The following candidates have been declared successful at the Advocates' (O.S.) Examination held in Bombay in July 1939:—Aniruddha Ambalal Dave, Shantiprasad Vishnuprasad Desai, Vaman Hariprasad Thakor, and Jal Rustomji Vimadalal.

The following candidates have been declared successful in Part I only of the above Examination:—Ganapati Annajee Kamte, Ramesh Anandrao Mundkar, Ranjibhai Chhotabhai Patel, Chandrakant Jamnadas Shah, and Indrajit Govindlal Thakore.

The following candidate has been declared successful in Part II only of the said Examination:—Kharshedji Hormasji Bhabha.

IDEAL OF SERVICE TO SOCIETY

Mrs. Naidu's Address To Dacca Graduates

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Students should never forget their aristocracy, the real aristocracy of knowledge. They must consider themselves as members of a privileged class with the real privilege of service. Those who are ready to serve shall have the right to belong to the great aristocracy.

With these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her convocation address at the Dacca University, advised the students to imbibe the ideal of service to society and humanity at large.

The speaker exhorted the students by declaring that they should remember that they are citizens of a larger world.

"Remember," she said, "you are going out to-day as ambassadors of your Alma Mater as the torch-bearers to herald the advent of a new and larger world which cannot be measured by geographical boundries or circumscribed by barriers of language and religion".

Mrs. Naidu dwelt on the bread problem and in reference to the proposal for the establishment of agriculture faculty at Dacca University observed that the plough and the spinning wheel were the emblem of Indian life which offer a solution of the bread problem. The speaker stressed on the need for communal unity and mutual trust.—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 29-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs., +.008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 81.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m., 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs., 85.5 degrees 0.5 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 80.0 degrees 3.9 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m., 87 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m., W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 177 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 33.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 37.73 inches.

Weather remarks, Rain.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Past 24	Since 1st June	Difference to Normal	Rainfall Total
Agra	93	79	—	13.0	+2.1	
Amraoti	88	73	—	9.2	—5.6	
Akola	91	75	—	11.5	—2.7	
Ahmedabad	94	80	—	6.0	—9.0	
Ajmer	90	77	—	2.4	—5.9	
Ahmednagar	85	71	—	7.5	—0.9	
Ambala	93	75	—	11.6	+1.2	
Allahabad	87	76	0.4	13.2	—2.7	
Benares	87	77	0.3	16.7	+0.8	
Bareilly	89	80	T	14.5	—3.1	
BOMBAY	85	80	T	37.7	—3.9	
Bangalore	85	66	—	5.7	—1.1	
Bhopal	81	72	T	33.4	—	
Baroda	90	78	—	9.3	—	
Belgaum	78	68	0.2	35.3	+12.0	
Bijapur	88	70	—	7.0	+1.7	
Bellary	94	74	—	2.1	—1.6	
Bhavnagar	94	79	—	8.5	—1.9	
Chittagong	80	73	2.7	45.5	+3.9	
Calcutta	83	77	1.0	25.0	+2.0	
Cuttack	90	77	—	18.9	—2.1	
Cawnpore	90	79	0.2	12.5	—0.8	
Calicut	88	74	0.8	67.9	+5.2	
Colombo	85	71	0.1	14.4	+1.6	
Cheerapunji	69	64	5.1	221.4	+39.3	
Cocanada	91	76	—	9.1	—1.2	
Cochin	84	75	0.6	67.0	+12.8	
Dehra Dun	82	74	0.3	33.7	+1.4	
Delhi	97	81	T	7.3	—2.7	
Dehra I. Khan	102	81	—	0.3	—2.3	
Darjeeling	66	57	0.6	52.2	—5.3	
Desa	93	79	—	1.9	—8.9	
Fort Sandeman	97	75	—	3.0	+0.3	
Gorakhpur	88	78	0.8	24.7	—4.9	
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	74	—	7.0	—3.6	
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	80	—	—	—3.1	
Indore	82	73	—	13.0	—7.1	
Jhansi	83	77	0.1	17.7	+2.7	
Jubbulpore	83	74	0.1	27.7	+4.0	
Jaipur	96	78	—	4.9	—4.7	
Kodaikanal	63	53	—	4.3	—4.4	
Khandwa	86	74	—	10.5	—3.1	
Lucknow	88	76	2.5	14.9	—0.4	
Ludhiana	99	82	—	8.3	—3.9	
Lahore	100	85	—	5.2	—1.5	
Multan	102	84	—	2.6	+0.2	
Mysore	86	66	—	2.6	—2.8	
Madras	98	82	—	2.4	—3.1	
Marmagoa	84	79	—	50.6	—	
Malegaon	88	72	—	9.6	+0.7	
Mussoorie	69	61	0.1	27.3	—2.4	
Mahableshwar	65	61	0.3	127.0	—15.7	
Murree	75	55	1.5	14.3	—0.6	
Mount Abu	70	63	1.0	6.3	—18.3	
Masulipatam	95	81	—	8.1	—2.5	
Mandalay	89	79	0.2	5.3	—3.0	
Mangalore	85	76	T	74.4	+2.3	
Meerut	—	—	—	9.2	—2.5	
Mercara	71	63	0.3	49.6	—15.4	
Nagpur	88	78	T	19.0	—3.0	
Ootacamund	65	49	—	13.3	—1.6	
Patna	87	78	0.4	20.9	+1.7	
Peshawar	101	78	—	0.6	—0.9	
Poona	83	73	—	9.9	—1.5	
Pachmarhi	91	66	0.9	46.1	+14.3	
Port Blair	85	78	—	34.3	—1.7	
Ranchi	79	72	0.2	29.4	—2.2	
Rawalpindi	100	73	0.1	6.1	—3.2	
Rangoon	89	79	0.1	39.8	+1.6	
Ratnagiri	84	79	—	83.5	+23.2	
Rajkot	93	77	—	2.7	—12.0	
Sialkot	97	78	—	9.4	—1.4	
Srinagar	89	65	T	1.7	1.9	
Sholapur	90	72	—	7.0	1.8	
Shillong	69	64	0.5	36.9	+6.7	
Simla	69	56	2.8	29.8	+7.1	
Surat	87	79	—	12.4	—11.9	
Salem	97	77	—	6.5	—	
Trichinopoly	101	79	—	3.8	+0.9	
Trivandrum	86	77	0.1	20.1	—0.4	
Vizagapatam	91	81	—	6.4	—2.6	

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED, 29-7-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read, 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid, 29.77 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HOW TO MAKE NATIONAL MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL

Roy Pleads For Philosophic Revolution

The view that philosophic revolution in India could alone remove the internal weakness of the national movement, preparing the way for the ultimate social revolution, was expressed by Com. M. N. Roy, addressing a meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge, under the joint auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Roy stated that the confusion in political ideas prevalent in India was due to the absence of a clear and definite philosophy of the ideal of freedom. At present the country was in throes of revolution. The outstanding movement in the country was for the achievement of political freedom. But very few understood the real implications of this movement.

Every political revolution, he said, had a social foundation. A revolution would not stop with certain political changes; it would continue and bring about changes in social relations as well. In fact, political changes were a means to effect social reconstruction. In order to bring about social changes, progressive forces in India must be in possession of political power

Lack of proper understanding, he continued, was responsible for the internal weakness of the national movement for political freedom in India, which appeared strong outwardly. "This weakness", he said, "was due to inability of the present leadership to grasp the real revolutionary implications of the movement. They fail to realise that political power is an instrument for real social transformation."

Every great revolution in history was preceded by a philosophical revolution. When a certain form of political or social structure was established, moral and metaphysical sanctions were invented for safeguarding and preserving that order. In the course of time, these sanctions became really the main source from which the order deserved its strength. So any attempt to subvert that order presupposed a challenge to the moral and metaphysical sanctions. Hence the necessity of philosophical revolution.

The speaker thought that no effective challenge had yet been given to the established social structure in India. The British established their imperialistic grip over India during the transition from one decayed system to the rise of a new one that occurred in the country. Once they established the Imperialist State the decayed, worn-out, antiquated, established social relations were galvanised into a strong sanction for their rule.

"So our revolt", he continued, "against British Imperialism, was really a revolt against the intolerable social conditions". But the moral and metaphysical sanctions still held sway upon the popular mind. These must be challenged before they could mobilise the spirit of discontent for the subversion of the established order.

If one accepted the doctrine of modern social science that the mode of thinking and outlook on life were determined by physical environment and social conditions, it logically followed that such mode of thought must change according to changes in the conditions of life.

INDIA'S SPIRITUAL GENIUS

India, he said, was dominated by religious mode of thinking. This fact was described as spiritual genius of India. Such a mode of thought was not peculiar to India alone. In fact every community at a certain stage of its growth, adopted this outlook of life. Religious outlook was a sort of primitive rationalism. It arose out of the inability on the part of the primitive man to explain the phenomena of nature, which he ascribed to the working of some supernatural all-pervading entity. He ridiculed the idea that religious instinct was innate in human nature. "If there is anything innate in human nature, it is not the instinct to believe, but the instinct to question", he added.

Europe, he said, afforded the classical example of a philosophic revolution as a condition precedent to the transformation of the entire social life there. The rise of modern science was responsible for the change in the mental outlook which dispensed with anything, mystical and irrational. So the previous social order lost its moral and metaphysical sanctions preparing the way for a brighter and nobler order.

There was nothing wrong in accepting the experience of the West in order to reconstruct our society. The speaker refuted the argument that the western culture was materialistic and was not true to our genius. "Whatever was positive in our ancient culture has gone towards making of the Western culture of to-day. If we reject the Western culture, we reject our own creation".

DOCTRINE OF "DIVINE ARRANGEMENT"

If India believed in the view that everything was pre-arranged by Providence, then the enslavement of India should also be accepted calmly as a part of that divine arrangement, and any effort to change the position would amount to interfering with the Divine Will!

He concluded that philosophic revolution was a necessary condition for the success of the national movement and for the realisation of social transformation.

Attempt To Solve India's Political And Communal Problems

Sir Sikandar's Alternative Federal Scheme: Country Divided Into 7 Zones

SIMLA, July 30.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's alternative Federal Scheme, of which full details are published to-day, is claimed to be an attempt to solve political and communal problems, by meeting as far as possible the criticism levelled against the scheme embodied in the Government of India Act, by various interests.

It is intended to provide a strong Federal Centre by eliminating as far as possible points of conflict and encouraging voluntary and loyal support of the units; and to enable British Indian and Indian State units to enter Federation on almost identical terms, and provide a wider latitude both to Indian provinces and Indian States of developing their resources and applying them for their own benefit.

It does not contemplate the setting up of an executive authority for the religions: nor does it involve a "scrapping" of the Federal Part of the Government of India Act, as the proposals embodied in this alternative scheme can be conveniently detailed into the provisions of the Government of India Act. It provides for the association of Indians in matters pertaining to Defence and External Affairs from the very outset.

DIVISION INTO SEVEN ZONES

The alternative Federation is proposed to be established on a regional basis, and for this purpose the country is to be demarcated into seven zones, namely:—

Zone one:—Assam, Bengal, Bengal States and Sikkim.

Zone two:—Bihar and Orissa.

Zone three: United Provinces and United Provinces States.

Zone four: Madras, Travancore, Madras States and Coorg .

Zone five: Bombay, Hyderabad, Western India States, Bombay States, Mysore, and Central Provinces States.

Zone six: Rajputana States (minus Bikaner and Jaisalmer), Gwalior, Central India States, Bihar and Orissa States, Central Provinces and Berar.

Zone seven: Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab States, Baluchistan, Bikaner and Jaisalmer.—A. P.

'Planes On Track Of Murderers In East Africa

NAIROBI, July 28.

The Air Force 'planes are co-operating with the troops in an effort to track down murderers of fifty inhabitants in four villages of Turkana a tribe west of lake Rudolf in North Kenya, who are reported to have been slain by spear blooding bands from Merilee Tribe —Reuter.

DEFINITION OF 'PROHIBITION AREA'

A misunderstanding that has ostensibly crept in the definition of "prohibition area" given by the Government of Bombay in their resolution which was published as a notification on July 14 last, and in the rules for enforcement of prohibition published in the *Government Gazette* of July 20 is sought to be removed, leaving no scope for entertaining any doubt on the point.

In the resolution the prohibition area is defined to be the town and island of Bombay, Bombay suburban district, and that part of Thana mahal which is encircled by the Bassein. Thana Creek and in the territorial waters appertaining thereto.

In the definition in the rules appearing in the *Gazette*, the words "and in the territorial waters appertaining thereto" have been omitted.

Inquiries in Government circles show that the omission of the words does not make any difference in regard to the jurisdiction of Government over territorial waters.

MAULANA AHMED SAEED

To Speak At Tuesday's Azad Maidan Meeting

It is understood that Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday and will speak at the Azad Maidan meeting on that day to celebrate the inauguration of Prohibition in Bombay.

20 P. C. CUT IN WORKERS' WAGES?

Ahmedabad Millowners' Move

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Committee of the Millowners' Association has decided on a reduction of 20 per cent, in the wages of workers it is stated on reliable authority, with a view to meeting the critical situation facing the textile industry.

'CLOSE UP YOUR QUARRELS'

Satyamurti's Advice To Bengal Congressmen For Sake Of Hunger-Strikers

MADRAS, July 29.

Mr. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in a statement to the "Associated Press" regarding the hunger-strike of the Political Prisoners in Bengal says:—

"The situation created by prolonged hunger-strike of political prisoners in Bengal must cause grave anxiety to the people and to the Government of Bengal and India. The Bengal Government have no reasonable excuse for not releasing these political prisoners. They have given up their faith in violence and have accepted non-violence. The release of political prisoners in other provinces has not produced any evil or bad results. The Bengal Government, therefore, must release these prisoners.

"CONGRESS MINISTRIES WILL RESIGN"

If the Bengal Cabinet make up their minds to release these political prisoners and the Governor of Bengal or the Governor-General of India stands in their way as happened in U.P. and Bihar recently, I have no doubt that the Indian National Congress will be quite willing to make it an All-India issue and then led by Bengal Government, Congress Ministries can and will resign and thus force the issue; but if the Bengal Government will not make up their minds to release these prisoners it cannot be made an All-India question in the sense of calling upon Congress Ministries to resign. Under those circumstances the rest of India can only create a strong public opinion in favour of the release of these political prisoners.

CLOSE UP YOUR QUARRELS

It is, therefore, up to the Bengal Congressmen, at least for the sake of these political prisoners, to suspend their quarrel with the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee and thus ensure the release of these prisoners as early as possible.

While deeply sympathising with these prisoners all right-minded Indians must deplore their unwillingness to listen to the advice of their best friend, Mahatma Gandhi, and give up the hunger-strike. I hope and pray that they will give up their hunger-strike in the full confidence that the public opinion throughout India is with them that their demand is just and their release is bound to come soon."—A.P .

Kher And Patil Leave For Bombay

POONA, July 29.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, left for Bombay this afternoon, by the Poona Express.—A.P.

Royal Bank Of Scotland

LONDON, July 28.

Arrangements are in the course of completion for the purchase of the Royal Bank of Scotland of the Capital of the private banking house of Glyn Mills and Company, which was founded in 1753. Glyn Mills is the only private bank in the clearing house, which it was instrumental in forming and the capital according to the Stock Exchange Yearbook is £1,060,000.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Broach Cotton Prices After Consolidation Tend Higher

WHEAT AND LINSEED IMPROVE FURTHER
Silver Steady

BOMBAY, July 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton market displayed brighter sentiment following steadiness of Liverpool while speculative buying developed on reactionary theory.

On the local market during the night session, buyers predominated in the Broach cotton with the price gaining one rupee per candy.

BULLION

On the London silver market, price of spot silver was fixed 1/16d higher while that of forward was 1/8 higher. Prices here were steady. Gold prices practically remained unchanged.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, July 29

Previous closing	8.88
To-day's opening	8.92
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	8.95
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, July 29

Previous closing	4.49
To-day's opening	4.45
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.48
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 156-4
April May 1940	Rs. 154-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 29

The New York cotton displayed brighter sentiment following steadiness of Liverpool while speculative buying developed on reactionary theory with feeling more confident.

Trading in October began at 8.92 i.e. four points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases but thereafter demand slowed down with slight reaction eventdally however fresh buying occurred with October finally closing at 8.95.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, July 29

Owing to scarcity of rain in the upcountry and reports of unfavourable weather once the cotton belt in U. S. A. the market met heavy buying during the night session and the price for Broach A/M after opening at Rs. 153-6 closed higher at Rs. 154-6 and J/A Rs. 156-6

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 29

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October 8.92/8.92
December 8.89/8.79
January 8.66/8.66

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 29

American July (4.90) 4.89
American October (4.49) 4.48
Giza July (6.29) 6.27
Giza October (6.29) 6.27

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 29

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1/2) 1-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£20 7/16 sellers) £20 sellers
Dundee August (£25 3/4) £25 3/4
Lightning August (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 7/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 29

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 29

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 29

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and remained dull and uninteresting with hardly any important movement.

French franc opened at 176.71 and continued listless. Silver opened easy at 45, 44/13 and 44/8 possibly.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.180) 13.180
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.97
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.03
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/8 nominal) 0-4 7/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (16 11/16) 16 3/4

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 29

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

'Bear covering'. India sold. Market steady.'

LONDON SILVER

London, July 29

Spot	(16 11/16) 16 3/4+1/16
Forward	(16 1/4) 16 3/8+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Setback In Treasury Bills Altotment Rate

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 29

On the Money Market for the fourth successive week, the average allotment rate of Treasury Bills suffered a setback. This week's rate is working out at 14 shillings 4.08 pence, compared with 14 shillings 8.61 pence, previously. Moreover, keen outside competition resulted in the market syndicates quota of bills falling to 27 per cent, against 39, last week.

A further disappointment awaited discount brokers, when it was announced that next week's tender was reduced by five million to 35 millions sterling.

Wall Street closed easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 29

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 48 3/4) dol 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 7/8) unquoted
U S Common New Stock (dol 54) dol 52 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 3/4) unquoted

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 29 10 p.m.

Silver ready	45	5	0
Silver Shravan	45	2	6
Silver Shravan (Second)	44	14	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	9
Gold Shravan	37	2	0
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	2	0
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 29 10 p.m.

Wheat September	2	15	9
Wheat January	3	3	9
Wheat May	3	4	9
Linseed September	5	2	9
Linseed	4	14	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 29

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 45 3/8. Trading was quiet and inactive with operators generally awaiting developments.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 29

London Stock Exchange was closed today.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool July 29

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 42 1/4d. while the yesterday's closing was 43 1/8d

Balloon Barrage Exercises

LONDON, July 28.

The largest balloon barrage exercises yet held began this morning over a seven-mile radius of Tower Bridge. They will continue day and night until the evening of August 5. The balloons won't ascent above 2,000 feet by day and 1,500 feet by night and won't be allowed to enter cloud or conditions of bad visibility and won't be flown at night when cloud base is below 2,500 feet. Airmen are warned that balloons cables won't be marked in the manner prescribed by regulations. Similar exercises will take place from August 8 to 11 and September 22 to October 1.—Reuter.

Punjab National Bank

Mr. M. L. Tannan has severed connection with the Punjab National Bank Ltd., which he joined as General Manager in October 1937.

Mayors Demand More Powers

Corporation's Life Should Be For Five Years

KARACHI, July 29.

The two-day session of All-India-Burma Mayors' Conference concluded to-day after adopting ten resolutions. Among the important resolutions were that the Mayors' position in warrants of precedence should be immediately after the Governor of the Province for the city official functions and immediately after the Ministers for the Government Functions, otherwise the Mayors should abstain from participation; the Mayors should wear a robe of indigenous material and national style and chain and badge on corporation meetings and ceremonials: Mayors should have a seperate Secretariat dissociated from the Executive administration and should have powers to make direct appointments of Municipal Commissioner and other principal Executive Officers.

The Conference further resolved that in Corporation meetings all the usual courtesy rules as prevailing in Legislative Assemblies, e.g., crossing the floor and bowing to the chair when entering or leaving the House should be followed.

The conference also resolved that the Mayors should take a leading part in all civic as well as matters of national importance.

Lastly it resolved that the term of office of the Corporation should be five years. The Mayors would exchange their rules regarding the conduct of business of Corporation meetings.—United Press.

"THETIS" INQUIRY ADJOURNED

LONDON, July 28.

When the "Thetis" tribunal resumed to-day the Attorney General said that it was not anticipated that a fresh effort to raise the vessel could be made before the end of August and there will then have to be eight or ten tides with good weather to get her ashore. *Therefore it was possible she might be got ashore rather after middle of September.*

Mr. Justice Bucknill said that the enquiry will be resumed on the first available day after September 26, by which date the ship might be raised.—Reuter.

GELIGNITE STICKS ON PYLON

LONDON, July 27.

Seventy-four sticks of gelignite were found attached to a Pylon carrying electric wires in a field at Down Holland near Armskirk, two miles from the scene of a bridge explosion earlier to-day.

Two farm labourers found bundles of gelignite connected to a battery and an alarm clock two hours before they were timed to go off. Following the discovery the police are examining all pylons in the district.—Reuter.

SAVARKAR IN POONA

POONA, July 29.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, arrived here this afternoon in connexion with the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to-morrow, and the Tilak anniversary celebrations on August 1.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 29.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	97/6
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	100
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/12
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7
TAXFREE LOANS	
3 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	114/2
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes opened for current settlement at Rs. 97/2/- to close firm at Rs. 97/6/-. Budli difference improved from Rs. 0/6/0 to Rs. 0/8/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 28.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to Dec.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug 1/6 1/32 Sept/Nov 1/16 Dec/July
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1307
Bank's buying T T 1327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 27 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 7/8
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/2 21/32 29th instant
Shanghai/London 0/4 11/32 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th instant
Java/London 8.78 1/4 29th instant
New York/London 4.68.12 28th instant
London/New York 4.68.13 28th instant
London/Paris 176.72 28th instant
London/Italy 89.03 28th instant
London/Belgium 27.55 5/8 28th instant
London/Switzerland 20.75 1/8 28th instant
London/Berlin 11.66 3/4 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.41 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.80 1/2 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7.8.6 1/2 27th instant
Gold £7.8.6 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 16 1/2 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 16 11/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 16 1/8 27th instant
Silver London Forward 16 1/4 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 35 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 35 28th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 27th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 27th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Very Easy

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 28.

T. T. London On:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.66 3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68 3/16
Amsterdam	8.80 3/8
Brussels	27.55 5/8
Milan	89.03
Berne	20.75 1/8
Copenhagen	nil
Stockholm	nil
Oslo	nil

Absence Of Business In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS QUIET

Operators Await Developments

BOMBAY: July 29.

The local Share Bazar was quiet and featureless and in the absence of any business prices remained practically stationary. Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 8 and this shows that there was utter absence of business. Trading for the next month commenced to-day and even this failed to attract new business.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet and U. S. Steel shares closed 5/8 down at 53-1/8 dols. Anaconda Coppers declined 1/4 at 26-3/4 dols. General Motors improved 1/2 at 48-3/4 dollars.

There is no inclination to operate and outsiders are holding aloof. The technical situation of the market is healthy, but speculative enthusiasm is damped.

Sharp declines in Silver and Seeds is said to have resulted in heavy losses to Professionals and the market is being left alone to Taravaniwallas.

In the meantime the market is awaiting the decision of the arbitration regarding Jamshedpur Labour Dispute.

Foreign political situation still continues uncertain and the latest development in connection regarding trade agreements with Japan are discouraging business.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,350 and improved to Rs. 1,355. At this level the market was quiet and prices were quoted at Rs. 1,353 with utter absence of business and closed at Rs. 1,347-8. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 281-8. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 718-12 and Associated Cement shares closed at Rs. 129-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 29.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257	8
250	BOM DYEING	718	12
100	CENTURY	199	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	199	8
100	COLABA	108	8
100	Coorla	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	3 9
100	Finlay	89	0
100	GOKAK	123	0
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	84	0
100	KOHINOOR	214	0
250	Laxmi	415	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	110	8
250	Model	40	0
50	MYSORE	80	8
200	NEW GREAT	174	8
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	223	12
25	SASSOON SILK	67	0
1,000	Sholapur	2,700	0
50	SIMPLEX	66	0
100	SWADESHI	196	0
100	SWAN	86	0
500	Vishnu	1,017	8
1,000	Westerns	850	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108	0
25-50	Central	35	2
500	Imperial	1535	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	381	4
50-100	India	144	0
100	Reserve Bank	111	12
5	Union	5	14

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	129	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	666	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	9
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	Oriental	37	8
200	Oriental	4.425	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-1	-0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	145	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1460	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	12
100	Bombay Suburban	160	0
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	157	8
100	TATA HYDRO	154	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1230	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	997	8
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	99	4
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	12
500	Tapti Valley	773	12

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5-2	
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	31	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1347	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	281	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 29.

Bombay Dyeing (718/12) 717, 720, 718/12
Century (199/8) 199, 200, 199
Central India (200) 199, 200, 199/8
Kohinoor (213) 212, 213, 214
New Great (173/12) 173, 176, 174/8
Simplex (65/8) 65/8, 66
Swadeshi (196) 195/8, 196/8, 196
Associated Cement (128/12) 128/4, 129/8
Andhra (1460) 1460
Tram. Ord. (129/8) 128/8, 129/12
Tata Hydro (154) 154
Tata Power (1281/4) 1275, 1285, 1280
T. Steel Dfd. (1350) 1350, 1355, 1353, 1350, 1347
T. Steel Ord (281) 281, 282, 281/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163/12) 164
Bellapur (172/8) 173, 172/8 173
B. Steam (260) 260, 259, 260
B. Burma (473/8) 472, 474, 473, 472

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALOCK	349	0
10	Air Service	6	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668	12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	260	0
125	B. BURMA	472	0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	165	10
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-5	-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	84	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44	4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340	0
100	Port Canning	74	8
30	PREMIER CON.	69	12
15	Scindia	17	8
25	Tata Oil Mill	35	4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,585	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	575	0

DEBENTURES

3 3 4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 29.

Ready Javas	Rs. 14	2 6
Shipment July	Rs. 4	12 6
Shipment Aug	Rs. 4	14 6
Shipment Sept	Rs. 4	14 6
Shipment Oct/Dec	Rs. 5	1 0
Java Spot F.	7.10 (nominal)	

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 28th July 1939.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 29.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152/4 and advanced to Rs. 153/8 on active buying and some covering. Later on the market was quiet with increased selling pressure and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/10. The market is not likely to improve in the near future as heavy covering has weakened the technical situation.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points and the market opened at a loss of 4 points. The local market was quiet and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/12. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach J/A	...	Rs. 154	14 0
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M	...	Rs. 153	2 0
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J	...	Rs. 143	12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J	...	Rs. 118	4 0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 47 1/4.

Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 38 1/2.

New York-Liverpool: Oct. 14/-, Dec. 18/-, Jan. 7/-, March 8/-, May 20/-

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 28.

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.49+3
July	6.28+6
October	6.28+5
November	6.33+8
January	6.38+4
March	6.40+3
May	6.43+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.83+5
July	5.60+5
October	5.56+4
November	5.56+4
January	5.58+4
March	5.59+2
May	5.62+2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 29.

Yesterday London Gold price was unchanged at £7.8.6 1/2d. London Paris Exchange was unchanged at 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. London Silver was firm with spot 5/16d. up at 16 11/16d. and forward quotation improved 1/8d. at 16 1/4d. Indian covering and there was speculative covering. Offerings were small and the market was steady. Indian enquiry was 1/16th over fixed prices but sellers were reserved.

New York silver prices were unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 4d. Vote on amendment of Mr. Townsend will be taken shortly and chances for passage are favourable. London-Bombay spot parity was Rs. 45-6-6 and forward parity was Rs. 44-6-9. The local market was easy with increased selling in silver while gold was steady.

GOLD—			
Ready	37	2	0
Shrawan dely.	37	2	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	0	6
2nd Shrawan dely.	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	2	9
SILVER—			
Ready	44	13	0
Shrawan dely.	44	11	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	8	0
2nd Shrawan dely.	44	6	0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 28.

Spot	16 11/16
Forward	16 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, July 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7.8.6 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay July 29.

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£43	7	6
Standard Copper 3 months	£43	12	6
Electrolytic copper	£49	10	0

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39	8	0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49	10	0

Tone:—Steady

LONDON METALS

London, July 28.

Copper	£43	11	3
Lead	£14	17	6
Spelter	£14	12	6
Tin	£225	2	6

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 28.

August 7sh 3/4d.

The Foreign Scene

Disgrace And Fall Of Quiepo De Llano—Castles In Spain—Return Of The King—Franco's Salvation Through British Policy—Chamberlain's Surrender To Japanese Aggression.

(By: 'VIGILANTE')

The news of the fall and disgrace of Quiepo De Llano, the franquist general who, between his bouts of crusader's butchery (his old and horrible threat that Catholic churches in Spain would be built with the cement of the blood and flesh of the 'Reds' is being religiously carried out unless we were to discredit the statement recently published by Senor Falcon), used to broadcast from the Radio Salamanca, ought to make us doubt the veracity of the assurance that this chronic paranoiac had been cured of his persecution mania.

Quiepos In Disgrace

Queipo's case history is certainly interesting—and there is a certain irony about his being condemned for the use of "imprudent words" by a man who, it is only reasonable to expect, knew all the time about his picturesque protege's past and notoriously classic antics. Quiepo has throughout the Civil War been regarded by foreign correspondents as a valuable source of information regarding the aims and acts of the Rebels and undeterred even by the contingencies of propaganda that weighed with other leaders and generals who equally shared his spiritual aminities, he has not infrequently been a source of embarrassment to the Caudillo himself.

After the defeat of the Republicans, the source of Quiepo's paranoiac was naturally transferred on to the Italians and Germans and he did not lose time in getting himself into trouble with the foreign invaders of Spain who were previously acclaimed as saviours of the nation and allies of the franquist cause. And as he had been much too valuable and loyal to Franco and could not be shot as easily as the other Spaniards who resented the continued presence and increased influence and arrogance of the Italian and German officers, Quiepo evidently has been disgraced in the mildest manner. Quiepo's fate is certainly well-deserved.

The Spanish Gamble

Since we noticed the possibilities of the Spanish attitude towards the Axis Powers last week, the interview reported by the Lisbon 'Diario' as having been given to the Salesarian paper by Franco's agent and emissary, General Aranada, confirms the serious misgivings entertained by the Italians and which Gayda has been trying to explain away by pretending to deny their existence.

At the same time another item of news comes from the Portuguese capital which ought to throw some light on the Anglo-French, or, at any rate British efforts to detach Burgos from the Axis alliance at least so far as military commitments in concerted Axis action in the Mediterranean are concerned. The come-back of Afonso is notoriously an old British idea and the Duke of Alba, the Burgos Ambassador in England must have a great deal to do with it, if, as has been reported, Franco is negotiating with the last of the Bourbons hounded out of Spain.

Plans For The Prodigal

With the exception of the remnants of the Carlist movement which the Requetes represent, very few elements powerful in Franco's Spain could favour or contemplate with anything like feeling of easiness the return of the royal prodigal planned—and this must be underlined—in the interests of British foreign policy.

It cannot be too often emphasised that a weak Spain is above all a necessity of British Mediterranean policy and although the motives of the Chamberlain government during the recent Civil War cannot be held to have been conditioned entirely by this aim the fact remains that Afonso is the next best alternative to a regime dominated, the affinities of British class interests apart, by the Fascist International to a dangerous degree.

Whether this project of reimportation of the king of Spain materialises or not—and Alba and his supporters have long been working in promoting it—and whether, as undoubtedly has been calculated, Franco could rid himself of his Sinbad of the foreign heroes and invaders, the Chamberlain government evidently aspires to make Spain safe for all time by excluding the possibility of the Republicans seizing the opportunity of a conflict in Europe to beat back fascism out of the country.

White War

When Chamberlain denied in the Commons that his government did not extend to the Japanese conquest in China the de facto recognition that is both implied and inherent in the agreement arrived at between Sir Robert Craigie and the Japanese spokesman, he was reaffirming a principle which the Japanese themselves have established. It is the principle of White War which is not the less black or the less bloody because it does not juridically exist. The 'New Order in Asia' does not become by the Japanese definition itself, a reality of the war of conquest which it actually is but juridically is not.

The hypocrisy and coldbloodedness and the face-saving device employed once too often underlying the Chamberlain statement are quite obvious.

British Surrender

Even if the British or Anglo-French position in China under the possible, if not certain, Japanese naval attack were untenable the course that the Chamberlain government is adopting in saving British interests, as at least it is hoping, cannot fail unless the force of world public opinion forces diversion of that course, in its effect on the European situation in undermining British prestige and, what is worse, confidence in the British determination to resist fascist aggression in Europe.

We have already indicated the possible line of British policy and the considerations that primarily sustain it, and the Tokio Conference sufficiently stresses the motives that lie behind Chamberlain's pathetic attempts at finding new words for the fact of surrender with the cruel and disastrous act of treachery and betrayal of the Chinese who are to-day fighting the battle of the British Empire in the Far East.

It amounts further to an act of moral and material support to the aggressor, Japan. Tientsin is and remains a test of British sincerity and moral courage: and its repercussions on the U. S. A. as well as the European countries can well be imagined and are bound sooner than later to make themselves felt.

MONSOON
SALE
STARTS TO-MORROW
LOVELY THINGS
TO WEAR & USE
12½ TO 50%
Reductions
SILKS
AT SENSATIONALLY
LOW PRICES
Real Silk Chiffon at Rs. 1/6 per yd.
Real Silk Fine Georgette at Rs. 1/13 per yd.
Real Printed Heavy Georgette at Re. 2/4 per yd.
Irish Linen from Re. 1/3 per yd.
Most durable real fine quality liberty silk at Re. 2/3 per yd.
Several silk materials from Re. 1/-
Latest French & English materials from Re. 2/12.
Striped Shirting Silk Re. 1/10.
Best white shirting silk from Re. 1 to Re. 1/14 per yd.
Also see fine styles in Silk Lingerie, Prices greatly reduced.
JEWELLERY
Prices of modern jewellery have been reduced to the last anna! Our sale, therefore, offers you a unique opportunity for sound investment.
CARPETS
Persian and Indian carpets at alluring prices! Furnish your homes while the Sale is on.
CURIOS
If you are a collector, you will welcome this rare chance of buying old bronze, ivoryware, etc., at 25% to 50% reductions.
POHOOMULL BROS (INDIA)
275 HORNBY RD. BOMBAY.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of
ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Figure Words Competition 30/7/39	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

MALABAR FESTIVAL OF MONSOON

Perambulations Round Sacred Pile Of Tender Cocoanuts

Bathing the Idol of Shiva to ensure plenty of rain for crops

(By J. V. BHAT)

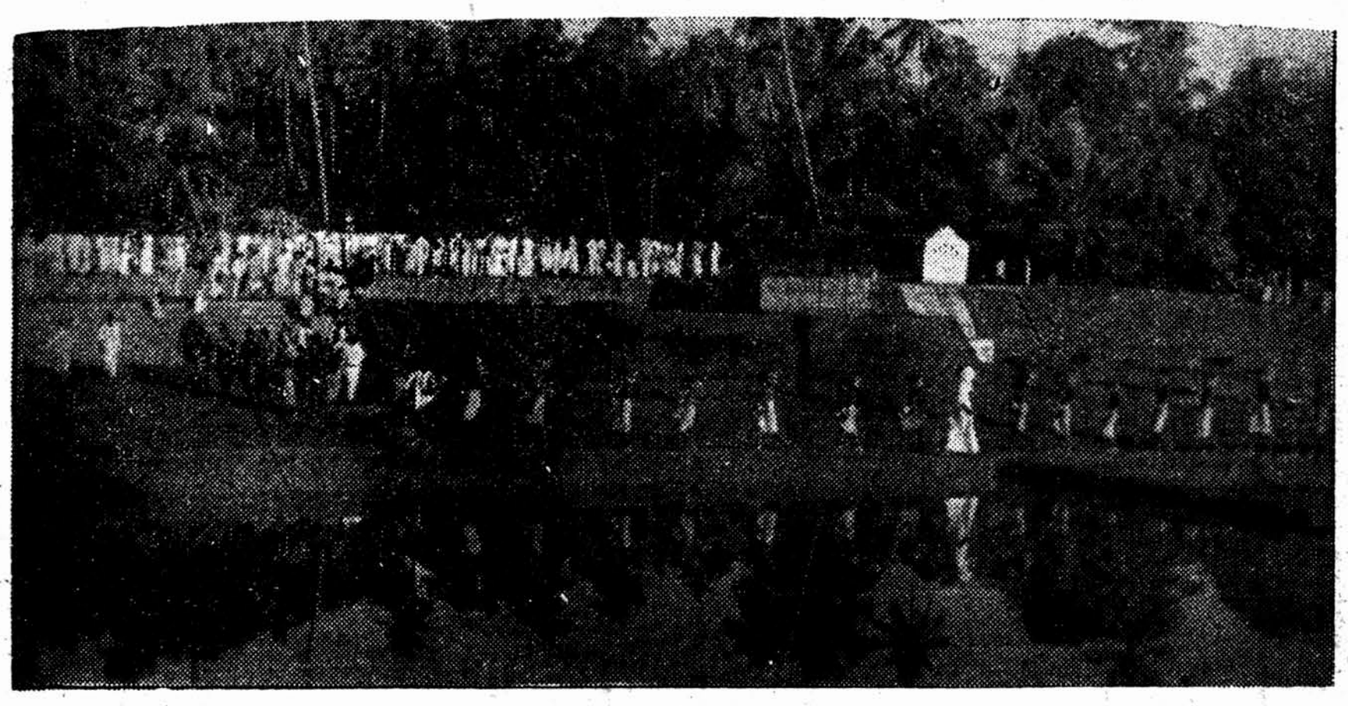
At the approach of the Monsoon the inhabitants of North Malabar celebrate a picturesque festival which is locally known there as "Elaneer Abhishekam," or loosely "Elaneer Attam." The chief feature of this festival is the bathing of the idol of Shiva with the water of tender cocoanuts and it is after this ceremony that the festival is named.

There are two well-known places where this festival is held, one being Kottur, a village east of Tellicherry, and the other at the Jagannath Temple in Tellicherry proper.

The purpose of the festival seems to be to propitiate the Deity so that the inhabitants—consisting mostly of farmers—may get their usual quota of rain in the district and thus save their crop.

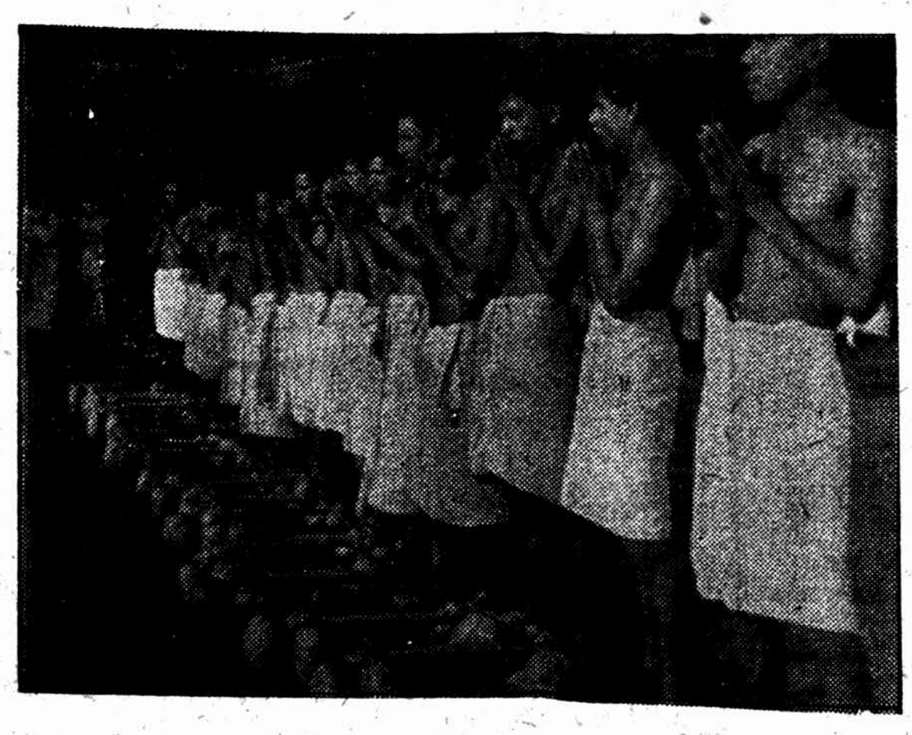
For participating in the ceremony a person has to keep himself "pure" for a whole week—he is not supposed to eat non-vegetarian food—and must be fasting on the day of the pilgrimage.

That day he has to join a party of pilgrims, who go in a procession, each carrying a set of six tender cocoanuts tied neatly on the terminals of a rigid mid-rib of a palm-leaf, and calling God's name ('Hara! Hara! Hara!') as he goes on. These pilgrims must not wear even a shirt and have to take a dip in the sacred tank before depositing their holy trust before the Deity. The pilgrims come in parties of 50 or more, each party having its own leader.



A procession of pilgrims wends its way to the temple-yard, the left wing of which may be seen on the left.

Sacred piles of cocoanuts, each pile being made by a group of pilgrims.



(Left) A group of pilgrims singing hymns in praise of God Shiva, keeping their sacred load of cocoanuts in front of them. (Right) A batch of worshippers going round and round the large pile of accumulated cocoanuts before contributing th eir own quota to the pile.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Take A Picture

BY MURIEL NISSEN

After philately, the hobby that probably has the largest following is photography (naturally we won't admit that any hobby might lead stamp collecting in popular favour). Combining the best features of both, is the new stamp from France, which provides an interesting item for stamp collectors and pays tribute to the two men without whom there might be no photography. The date on the stamp indicates that photography is just one hundred years old. The adhesive has a value of 2.25 francs and is printed in deep blue. The scene depicted is at the Academy of Sciences on January 9th, 1839, when Dominique Arago announced the discovery of the new art of taking pictures. Across the bottom of the stamp is the inscription: "Arago Annonce la Decouverte de la Photographie le 7 Janvier 1839," while the top

line reads, "Centenaire de la Photographie."

The two large medallions portraits, also appearing on the stamp, are of Joseph N. Niepce and Louis M. J. Daguerre, discoverers of photography.

Niepce (1765-1833) made his original researches in lithography. The drawings necessary for his work were made by his son, and when the latter was called to military service, it became necessary for his father to provide some system to reproduce the images he required. He succeeded in obtaining the results he wished in 1822, the year which saw the first permanent photograph produced. The method was far from perfect, however, and when Louis Daguerre, a painter who had been led into the same paths of investigation, heard of Niepce's work, he suggested a partnership, which was consolidated in 1829. Ten years later they were able to make public announcement that the work they had been doing was entirely successful and practicable.

* * * *

Stamps Honor New Ruler

The reign of Franz Joseph 11 of Liechtenstein is almost a year old, for he succeeded to the throne upon the death of his uncle last July. In honour of the coronation of the principality's new ruler, two stamp items have appeared, one a commemorative set depicting an historical incident, the other a profile portrait of Franz Joseph to become part of the country's regular postage paper. This stamp has a value of 5 francs and is printed in brown.

The commemorative series consists of three values, 20 rappen red, 30r blue and 50r light green. The uniform design is a presentation of the people's pledge of fealty to their ruler in 1718 when the country became an independent state.

The scene took place outside the castle walls, and the stamp gives us a very attractive picture of the ceremonies.

* * * *

New Sports Stamp

Although the sport stamp of the month (and undoubtedly of the year) is our own baseball stamp, which is enjoying unprecedented success, the new athletic item from Lithuania is unusual enough to merit considerable attention. The set consists of three semi-postal issued to commemorate the third European basketball championships held at Kaunas last month.

The 15 centai plus 10c reddish-brown shows a player about to push the ball into the basket and the 30c plus 15c dark green pictures two opposing players at the basket. The most striking design is that of the 60c plus 40c dark blue which presents the flags of the participating nations arched in a double row above a ball and basket.

* * * *

Russian Poet Portrayed

Taras Schevchenko, noted poet and painter, was born in Ukrainia 125 years ago, and is now honoured on a commemorative set released by Russia. There are three values in the series, described as follows: 15 kopeks, the poet as a young man; 30k as he appeared at the height of his career, and the 60k pictures a monument recently unveiled in his memory at Kharkov.

Schevchenko was born of peasant parents and most of his work is based on folklore. He became a revolutionist is his later years and undoubtedly did much to foster the movement that culminated in the Russian revolution.

* * * *

Issue From Greece

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its occupation of the Ionian Islands, Greece has issued a set of five stamps, in a rather unusual arrangement. The 1 drachma blue presents the emblems of the principal islands in the Ionian group, and a view of Corfu, one of the islands, appears on the 4d blue. The 20 drachma value appears as three separate items in the following colours: ochre, blue, and rose-red. The design for all three stamps, which are printed in large format, is made up of profile portraits of Queen Victoria of Engiand and King George 1 of Greece. The dates "1864-1939" also appear.

The Ionian Islands consist of about seven large islands and many islets. Following the Napoleonic Wars they became an independent state under the protection of Great Britain. This arrangement did not altogether suit the natives, and the islands were ceded to Greece in 1864 as a gesture of congratulation to King George on the occasion of his coronation.

Incidentally, one of the shortest records in philatelic history is held by the Ionian Islands. In 1859 a stamp appeared bearing a portrait of Queen Victoria and the three values in which it was issued comprise the country's entire claim to a place in stampdom.

* * * *

Stamp Teasers

1. The entrance to Ajanta Caves is picture on what stamp?
2. What stamp picture the god Pan with his pipes?
3. A public bathing pavilion appears on what adhesive?
4. Who was J. J. Roberts and what stamp pictures a monument erected to his memory?
5. On what stamp does a wood-chopper appear?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Ferdinand 11, ruler of Sicily, is portrayed on postage paper of 1859.
2. San Marino, in 1894, issued a stamp picturing the government palace framed in a quatrefoil.
3. Valetta Harbour is in Malta, and appears on a 1928 stamp.
4. On a Grecian stamp of 1935, you will see a ram flying over the Hellespont, carrying Phrixos and Helle.
5. A streak of lightning is shown on a stamp issued by Jugoslavia in 1918.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MOPSY, I'M SO SORRY I WAS DANCING ON YOUR FEET!
DON'T MIND THAT! IT'S THE JUMPING ON AND OFF THAT BOTHERS ME!
GLADYS PARKER
6-6

2 for 1 cent
3 for 1 cent
HERE ARE TWO PENNIES. GIVE ME TWO OF THESE AND THREE OF THOSE.
I SEE YOU SOLD THAT GIRL THOSE TWO KINDS OF CANDY 5 FOR 2 CENTS. I GOT A DIME.
GIVE ME THE SAME AMOUNT OF EACH.
HOW MANY CANDIES FOR 10¢ ?

Solve This 3-Minute Poser

YOU may have to put your wits to work on this poser. One kind of candy is sold two for a cent and the other kind three for a cent and the little girl got five of both kinds of candy for two cents. If she had had a dime to spend on candy, like the little boy had, she would have received 25 candies for ten cents. But he didn't get 25 candies for his dime. How many did he get?

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

Husky Throat

Let a tasty, cooling Vicks Cough Drop dissolve in your mouth. It bathes irritated throat-lining for 12 to 15 minutes with soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

SOCIAL EVOLUTION IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6)

the Punjab, Delhi and the United Provinces and Hindi, exclusive in Provinces like the Bihar and the Central Provinces. Besides, an interprovincial language should be formed, having its roots in the different provincial languages, which may serve as the Esperanto of India and may be called the Hindustani language. I am not in favour of a common language, for communal tendencies will never let any such language develop which may be agreeable to all the communities. On the other hand, communities interested in Urdu and Hindi will each try to Sanskritize and Arabicize the language, and one will become a Hindu language and the other a Muslim language, which will impede the growth of nationalism.

Indian Christians

Indian Christians form another section of society in India. They profess a religion given by the East, but brought to them by the proselytizing organisations of Europe and America. For some decades they were exclusive, but the attitudes of the foreign priestly order towards them, and the upheaval of thought in India have made their outlook entirely Indian. They interdine, intermarry freely among themselves, except that in South India Brahmin and non-Brahmin distinctions are kept up even after conversion. The only other community worth mentioning here is that of the Europeans. They have always been exclusive, and the complex and vision, specially of the members of the Imperial services among them, have always been so distinctive that some writers have attributed the position of the British Government mainly to their social attitude. There is no need to mention here other minor communities.

In all these ages it must be noted that women played no direct part. The rigid indigenous Purdah system of yore, lack of education, the economic dependence of women brought to culmination by the laws of Manu and the variety of other factors built up a system in which the position of women became very invidious and unchangeable. If they are vocal now it is in spite of the ancient system and an indication of the spirit of the time.

Influence Of Modernity

Modernity and impact with the West have brought about a great change. The faint and dim idea of nationalism, brought about by the unification of India under the Mughals, received a fresh impetus by impact with the West. The growth of individual freedom is mainly a Western gift. Thanks to the impact of the Western civilisation, ideas and culture, India is slowing but surely advancing in the path of progress.

It is still true that India is a land of diversity with divisions and subdivisions. Manners and customs differ not only from community to community, but they also differ from province to province. A comparison between the Brahmins of Northern India, Bengal and the South India shows that they differ in many respects. It must be the primary duty of all those who have the interests of the country at heart to unify and consolidate the better elements of the country. The first thing to do is to examine the dividing elements—e.g., untouchability, rigid caste marriages, prohibition againts inter-dining and lack of a common 'lingua franca" and to fight against the fissiparous tendencies. Efforts are being made in all these directions. Mr. Gandhi's campaign against the untouchability focussed the attention of the caste Hindus towards the problem. The wider enfranchisement has led the Untouchables to make their importance felt, and it seems that the solution of this problem is merely a matter of time. Western education and common political work and aspirations are bringing about an atmosphere favourable to interdining. Intermarriage still seems far away, but the bold step taken by some cultured Indian ladies in breaking the barrier against marriage between Hindus and Muslims makes the position hopeful

Dress

European garb with a lounge-suit, evening-jacket, morning-dress, etc., with a variety of headgear, will not suit a poor country like India. Moreover, it is unsuitable on account of the country's climatic conditions. Were I to choose male dress for Indians, I would select as footwear European shoes or boots, Rajput tight pyjamas or breeches and Mussalman Sherwani, and a headgear I like the Gandhi cap for its cheapness, but unfortunately it is unsuited to both the winter and summer climates. The best method of introducing it, I think, is that this dress should be made a uniform for all the schools and colleges in India, and the students reading therein should not be allowed to use any other dress in public except during religious festivities. Thus gradually this will become the common dress of India. We need not worry about women's wear, because in spite of the multiplicity of dress they are sure to make the sari with a blouse their national dress and are now commonly using it. It is said that, while the sari is a good dress, it is not so businesslike and does not avoid risk of accident.

There are two other things which deserve attention in this connection: (a) that in the economic sphere there cannot be any division by communities—e.g. market slumps and the uneconomic conditions of tenure affect all concerned: (b) fanaticism is not religion, but a negation of religion. The true religion lies in the humanitarian spirit—the whole humanity revolving round one centre in a compact whole.

Rural India

Before concluding, I may give some specific characteristics of rural India. Despite the march of time, rural India has remained almost unchanged. The outside world does not appear to have affected the conditions in villages very much. They have no clubs, no cinemas or theatres. Modern games do not attract them. Their amusements and activities of life lie in occasional fairs and religious festivals. The winter 'alao'—that is, fire-pit—serves as a club, where all sorts of conversations and discussions on village affairs are carried on: and news brought by villagers who go to the city or towns for business or to attend courts are recited with great interest. Similar gatherings are held in chowpals of zamindars or big tenants. Another interesting place where young men and women often meet is the village well.

These provide enough life for villagers and they go about with their innocent mirth. Illiteracy and lack of sufficient communication are keeping them backward.

Such is the state of our society. If variety were of any interest in this connection India presents the greatest variety, but in between that there is that diversity which is most deplorable. I am not for that conservation or adoration of the past which necessarily retards progress, nor for that loose appreciation of modernity which may overlook those lofty principles of philosophy which were the pride of the East. We should act upon the principle "Khuzma safa we daama kadir" (Take the meat and leave the kernel)

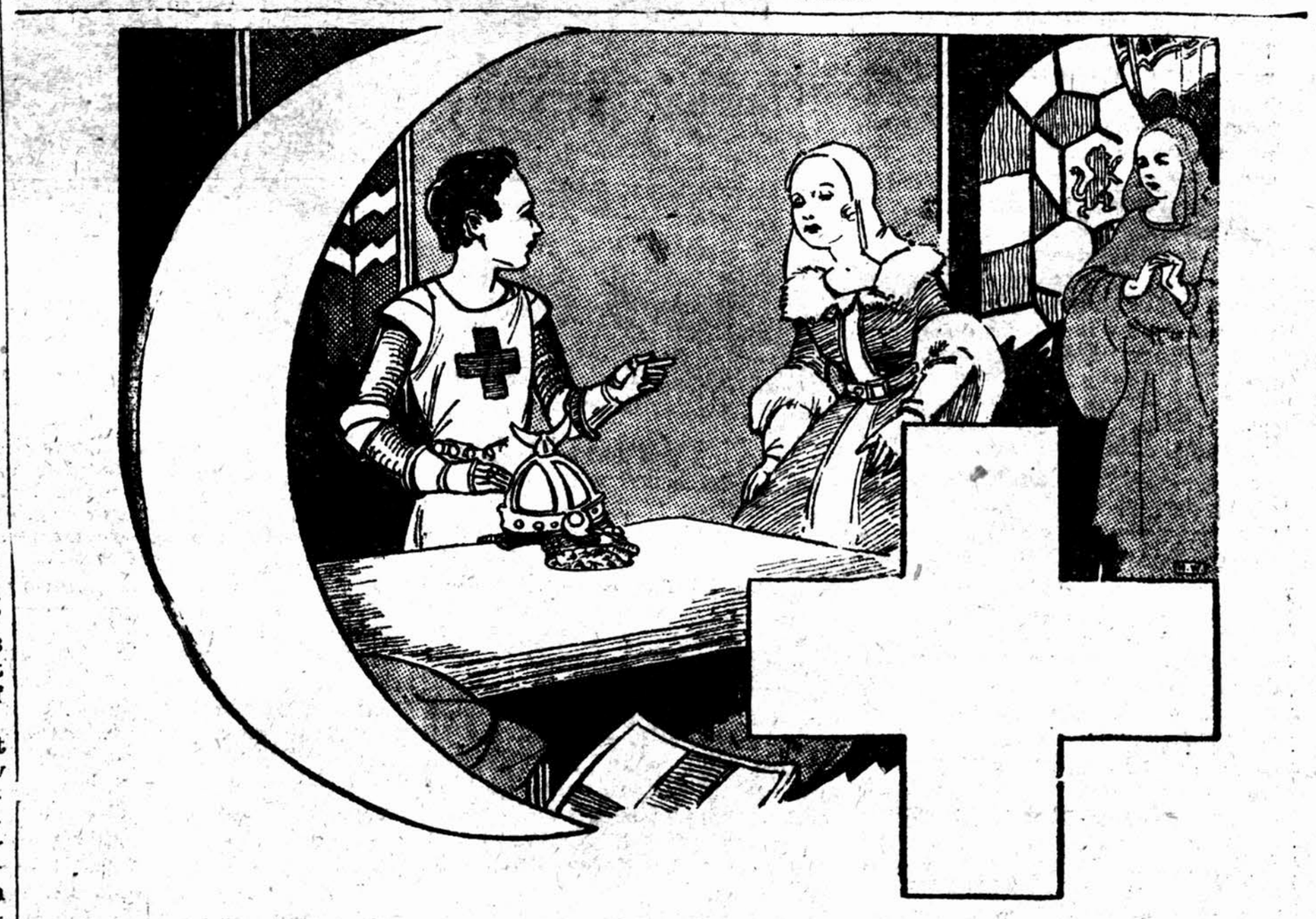
Our policy should be like that of a bee, to suck up the juice of every flower and to make our own honey.—"Asiatic Review."

*We have a number of languages in India, and with the progress of provincial autonomy each provincial language will naturally claim a proper place in the provinces concerned. No attempts should be made to kill any important provincial language. The question of language should be settled in such a way that each important language gets a territorial jurisdiction which guarantees its development and progress within that jurisdiction. For central purposes the Esperanto as suggested above will serve the purpose. It should be with limited vocabularies, easily intelligible throughout India.

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love: Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/. Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P. O. Kottayam, Travancore.



Can You Change This Crescent Into a Cross?

LADY Isabella Jaqueline Eleanor de la Golondrina de la Paloma illy concealed the sarcasm in her voice, as she addressed the mail-clad figure in the ante chamber.

"How now my gallant champion? Thou bringest me home a saracen's helmet for a souvenir and beseechest me to advance thee the price of a new head piece. Forsooth, thou hast lost thy own helmet in the same battle in which thou takest that of thy foe. Methinks thou hast merely bartered helmets with him. Thou wert ever more adept at driving a bargain than at handling a broad sword."

"Behold, fairest star in the galaxy of glorious womanhood," replied Sir Tis Ketasket, ignoring the lady's rudeness. "I shall have the gold crescent removed from the top of this infidel's headgear and formed into a cross for thee to wear as a pendant upon thy lovely throat, where the burnished gold can reflect the matchless beauty of thy sparkling countenance. Seven straight cuts will divide the crescent into six parts that can be reunited into a perfect cross. It's very cheap—er—I mean thy humble knight considers his life cheap in the service of his lady."

Can you dissect the crescent and reform it into a cross?

(For Solution, See Page 35).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Syt. C. K. Sampat and his party.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan," Khar—BOMBAY.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

If some one comes to see you at your home, you should receive him cordially.

I and a friend of mine went to see somebody in connection with some work. When we entered the gate of his house, he was sitting in the verandah.

I am pretty sure, he knew that we were coming to see him. He simply left his chair and began to go inside the home.

Immediately I signalled a child to let him wait. He simply told the child that he was returning shortly and went away.

We waited with patience. After a short time we sent another messenger to bring him. He asked: "Are they waiting for me?--Why?"

Then he came, and he began to speak to us as if he was obliging us by doing that. As a matter of fact, we had not gone to him with some personal work, but for certain public cause. And yet how he spoke to us!

Very fortunately I know a little of his nature. So I did not mind it much. And fortunately, too, my friend, who had accompanied me, is always meek and mild. So he also did not care it.....But just see the audacity of the man!

Supposing he came to us, and we behaved exactly as he did, what would he say or feel--only God knows!

But we are not here to remember how badly others have treated us. We are not here to take revenge. Let us try to be and to do good always.

When anybody else does something which we do not like, let that be a guide for us to remind us every moment that we shall not behave so.

Especially when some one comes to pay you a visit, welcome him with a smile and treat him cordially!

Lok. Tilak's Anniversary

On 1st August, throughout our country will be celebrated the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. He is too well known to us to write something special on "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime." Let us try to fall in his footsteps, and do our bit best to fulfil the hopes that he has left in his legacy for us.

Boys and girls, there are a number of lessons that you can learn from Lok. Tilak's life. Some of his characteristics have been depicted in a small article, appearing in the August issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." It would be worthwhile reading them and following them.

Hero-Worship is one of the objects of our Association—Balkan-ji-Bari: Hero-Worship with a purpose. And that purpose is to know properly why the particular hero is being worshipped. Then we must try to acquire those qualities. In that light, let us also celebrate Lok. Tilak's anniversary with the rest of our countrymen.

On Sunday, July 16, Sjt. C. K. Sampat, an enthusiastic Balkan-ji-Bari worker of Matunga, came to Khar with a party of children.

Syt. C. K. Sampat of Matunga and his party entertained the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Children on Sunday, July 16.

They entertained the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls with their songs and dances, etc. What a happy idea it is to arrange inter-visits of the workers of our various Centres!

Joan Of Arc

(By K. Narayanan)

While we hear of the heroic deeds of Joan of Arc our hearts brim over with admiration. Many a time she had to shed her blood on the battle-fields, not to attain an everlasting glory but to fix the wavering sceptre of France.

Joan, the Star of France, was a poor damsel, who spent her childhood with her parents until she was sixteen. She took a keen interest in reading of the gallant deeds of ancient heroes. And she wandered in the woods, thinking about them.

When as a young child she used to see at night the pale light gleaming through the Cathedral windows, she used to think it to be the eye of her own Motherland, pale and helpless in the hands of the British troops.

Once when the mellow sun gleamed over the green glades, Joan was taking a walk and as she came to the woods there stood St. Michael in a flood of light.

He advanced slowly towards the amazed Joan.

Redeemer Of Nation

"Thou art to save France, Joan! Thou hast come into this world to redeem thy Mother County, to win back every shred of her faded glory", said St. Michael. "Go and offer thy help to rescue thy native land from Her foes." And he vanished. Joan turned home, wondering: Her eyes glowed, her lips trembled.

Next day she bid her parents

(Continued On Page 52)

PUSHPA

THE CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

The August Issue of the above paper is full of very interesting pictures and instructive articles.

Send for a Specimen copy to-day, enclosing two annas stamps, from:—

Manager, "PUSHPA,"
31, Tribhovan Road,
Bombay 4.

"YOUNG FISHERMAN."
(Photo By B. J. Munsiff)

LITTLE DANCER
(Sudha Malhotra).

World's News From Across The Seas

BRITISH PREMIER'S SECRET OF HEALTH—NAZI PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN—MUSSOLINI'S COMPLAINT—AN IRAQ MYSTERY

(By Our London Correspondent)

In all the rumours of Cabinet changes there is no hint of the Prime Minister's resignation. He is still remarkably fit and shows no sign of strain. One of his friends asked him his secret of health.

"It is threefold", Mr. Chamberlain said. "I have a clear conscience, a cast-iron digestion, and I sleep like a log."

His predecessor, Lord Baldwin, noticed the strain of office because he slept badly.

* * * *

They tell us that, at a Cabinet meeting recently, Mr. Chamberlain, at last conscious of the pressure being brought to bear, even by his own faithful followers, turned to a colleague and asked, "Who is this fellow Winston?"

They nearly appointed a committee so as not to find out.

* * * *

World Congress Of Faiths

Sir Francis Younghusband's task in Pacifism as chairman of the World Congress of Faiths recently came to an end, when the Council met to survey the ground explored or won.

From what we have heard there is some doubt among the members whether there is anything to put down on the credit side. All agree, however, that the 76-year old chairman is a great and admirable figure. But as one of them said, "He is too good for this world."

Like that of the Buchmanites, the Continuation Movement which inspired this congress hopes to solve political and economic world problems on the transcendental or supernatural plane. Lord Samuel, whose philosophic credentials include a book on practical ethics, spoke at the congress.

The Roman Catholic speaker was M. Jacques Maritain, who since he supported the Spanish Republican cause has been a harbinger of polemics among the French Catholics. M. Maritain is a well-known expounder of Thomism. He is not easy to follow, even by those trained in that philosophy. Sir "Tenison" Ross, as he is poetically described in a congress sheet, acted as his chairman. Sir Denison found himself under the painful obligation of being ordered by the chair to translate M. Maritain into English.

* * * *

The Late Havelock Ellis

Neglected and abused when he first began to write, Mr. Havelock Ellis survived most of his critics to become the Grand Old Man of his particular field of study. He was working right up to the end of his life, constantly projecting new books and refurnishing his earlier essays.

At his house in Herne Hill, he held court from a sofa, though his physical activity belied his frail and patriarchal appearance. His slow, deliberate speech and penetrating gaze were also those of a prophet. He had a stove fitted in his room, where he frequently cooked his own meals. Music was also among his catholic interests. We often saw him at Queen's Hall, too absorbed to applaud or comment at the end of a performance.

His literary industry belied his dictum: "I don't believe in work I have never worked in my life." One of his self-imposed labours was to plough through the 30,000 names in the Dictionary of National Biography in search of geniuses.

These he classified physically, professionally and even territorially. His researches also showed that "the eminent children of the clergy considerably outnumber those of lawyers, doctors and Army officers put together." There also emerged a close connection between gout and intellectual ability.

He found that reformers, agitators, lawyers, scientists and scholars were usually fair, while great actors were invariably dark. He could discover no really fair person who had risen to the highest eminence on the stage.

* * * *

The silliest thing that Hannen Swaffer has been asked to do for months is to take part in a B.B.C. broadcast called "Man Bites Dog", according to Swaffer himself.

"Leading people in various walks of life are to do things upside down," he says. "I was told" Will you, as a dramatic critic, smack an actress 'face?"

"No," I replied. "I will not. It might annoy the Director of Religion.

* * *

A Victor Gollancz Story

A friend went to a cinema the other evening and saw one of the more extravagant American reproductions of British Empire history. The audience received it in rather hilarious spirit.

But immediately behind the friend sat a gentleman who repeated throughout the performance, "Very good stuff. Very well done. Most moving."

The picture came to an end, the lights were turned up and the friend turned round expecting to see a sturdy old club colonel.

It was Mr. Victor Gollancz.

* * * *

Miss Alice Marble, who has equalled Mlle. Lenglen's feat of capturing three titles at Wimbledon in the same year, left for Ireland. She and her coach, Miss Eleanor Tennant, are the guests of Count John MacCormack.

Miss Marble intends to compete for the Irish title at the Fitzwilliam Club, Dublin. Miss Tenant, by the way, can claim no small share in the victories of both Riggs and Miss Marble. She coached Riggs from a boy of 14 until a year ago, urging him to perfect his back-court game before expending energy on a net attack. And it was she who encouraged Miss Marble to take up tennis again after her two years' illness.

England is being flooded with Nazi propaganda from an active "dope" factory according to a report on "German Propaganda in Britain" issued by the Economic League.

* * * *

Much of the propaganda is based on misstatement and distortion of the truth, and is hostile to the British Government.

There is an organisation, called the Link, in England. It was founded in 1937 with Admiral Sir Bary Dumvile as chairman. It is supposed to be "an independent non-party organisation to promote Anglo-German friendship".

Professor Sir Raymond Beazley is vice-chairman, and the council includes Lord Redesdale, Lord Sempill, Mr. C. E. Corrol, Prof. A. P. Laurie, Mr. A. E. R. Dyer, and Mr. H. S. Maddocks.

At a recent meeting of the Link the principal speech was strongly anti-Jewish. The speaker made a strong denunciation of Britain's foreign policy and an equally strong defence of the methods of the Germans, Italians, Japanese and Arabs. Britain was described as "the most evil and corrupting influence in world politics at the present time."

* * * *

Gestapo In Italy

A German Gestapo branch has been established at Trieste. Italy. It is intended to make it a centre for a Gestapo system extending all round the Mediterranean basin.

Meanwhile, like Gestapo groups in other Italian cities, it assists the Italian police in watching prominent Italian personalities opposed to the subordination of Italy to Germany.

* * * *

Several hundred young Scandinavians have asked to join the Polish Army in case of a German attack on Poland.

* * * *

In their battle against I.R.A. terrorism, our police are labouring under a great handicap. Time and again they have notified Dublin of the whereabouts in Ireland of "wanted" I.R.A. chiefs. Nothing has ever resulted from these notifications.

Whatever the chief at the Yard may think, their subordinates are driven to the conclusion that Dublin, having outlawed the I.R.A., is content to leave its members severely alone, so long as they do not make trouble on that side of the St. George's Channel.

* * * *

The Danish Government has requested that British warplanes on their prospective demonstration flight to Poland should not fly over Denmark but take the sea route along the coast.

The Danes fear that the flight over their country would compromise their neutrality pledge.

* * * *

Wanted More Limelight

Mussolini is very worried about the decline in his personal publicity of late and recently caused an investigation to be made of the world Press with a view to finding out what is left of his prestige.

A staff of secretaries collected all the articles, photos, cartoons, etc. and also those of Hitler. Mussolini found the comparison none too pleasant. He found that when the world Press talks of the Axis. it is of Hitler that they speak, and of Mussolini only as a hanger-on.

Even son-in-law Ciano was shown to be getting more publicity than Mussolini now-a-days. Reduced to figures, the result of the inquiry was: Hitler 80, Mussolini 20.

And the Fascist Dictator sits brooding in his retreats at Riccione, demanding that something be done to raise his prestige once more.

* * * *

Americans are tipping Harry Woodring, Secretary of War in Roosevelt's Administration, as a successor to Mr. Joseph Kennedy, American Ambassador in London.

* * * *

An Iraq Mystery

The suicide of Hakem Alawi, Chief of the Iraq police, has mystified everybody in diplomatic circles. He killed himself in his car, while he was on his way to Lebanon to make arrangements for the visit of King Feisal to Lebanon.

The Iraq police were on the eve of reorganisation and it is probable that the Government would have removed Hakem Alawi in order to appoint a fresh man to deal with the inadequate police arrangements, made for the King's and diplomats' safety.

* * * *

Steps are being taken in Toronto to organise Canadian homes for British children in the event of war.

An organisation. known as the "Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women" is preparing to circularise homes in an effort to determine the number of children who could be placed in Canada if their evacuation from Britian became necessary.

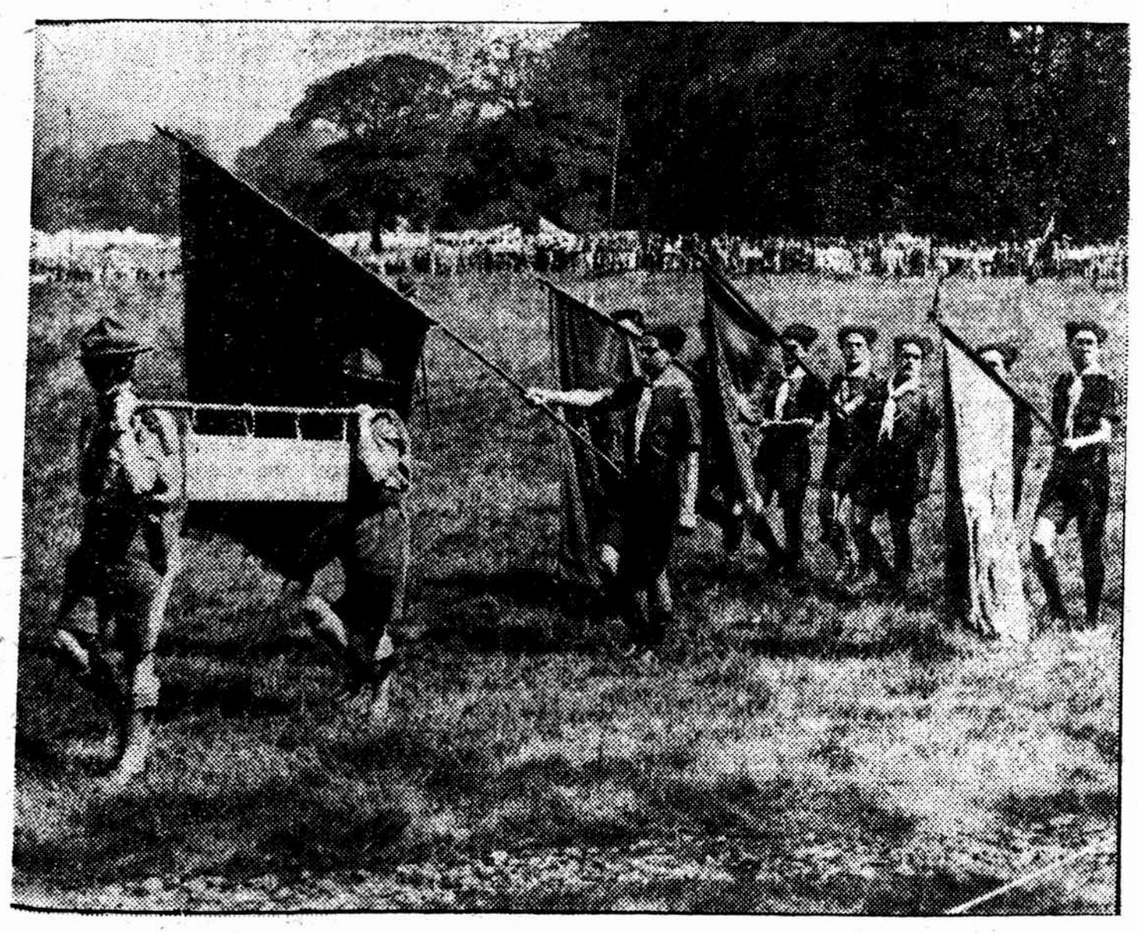
The organisation will not concern itself with the problem of transporting the children to Canada.

"I'd just as soon tell ye as not", replied Mr. Shea. "'Tis £3 a week I make. When I've paid the rent the grocery bill, and the milkman, and bought what's needed for Maggie an' my five children, I deposit the rest of my money in barrels. Mostly, ma'am, I use sugar barrels. They're bigger an' hold more. But when I can't get them. I make shift with plain flour barrels."

ANGLO-SOVIET PACT—FORECAST FROM SWITZERLAND.

(—"Nebelspalter", Rohrsc hach).

WORLD ROVER SCOUT MOOT



(Left) The American Rover Scouts heading the march past Lord Somers, after he had opened the World Rover Scout Moot, attended by about 4,000 Rovers Scouts, representing 42 Nations, near Crieff (Scotland) last month. (Right) Barski Boleslaw, one of the Polish contingent, smiles at the rain as, wearing a waterproof cape and cowl and no shoes, he carries a bath to the camp.

(Left) A Scottish Rover Scout carrying the Moot Torch after it had been presented to him by a Rover Scout from Sweden (Left) during the opening ceremony. On his right is a Swiss Rover Scout. (Right) Egyptian Rovers fixing a sign at the entrance of their section of the camp.

"FLYING PHARMACY"

Humanitarian Exploits Of Bayer Plane

The only airplane up to the present day that is devoted exclusively to the cause of medicine is the three-motored Junkers machine, Ju-52, "Bayer", which was placed in operation about a year and a half ago. The German "Flying Pharmacy" has carried on numerous flights since that time to all the European countries as well as to Africa, supplying the ill with remedies, and combating plagues and epidemics in distressed areas. During recent weeks the Ju "Bayer", has transported heavy cargoes of health-bringing medical preparations to fight the influenza epidemic raging in Eastern and South-eastern Europe.

This airplane also did good service in the German relief work in the Chilean earthquake area, supplying necessary remedies and medicine with amazing speed and efficiency. The "Bayer" plane often has to land in less convenient spots than the usual flying field that it uses on its ordinary runs. It sometimes has to land in all sorts of inaccessible places where tragedy has left its toll, or find its way to remote places far from civilization where some terrible epidemic has broken out. But two facts remain to rejoice all humanitarians:—All nations have always made it easy for the "Flying Pharmacy" to cross their frontiers and traverse their lands without formalities; and, secondly, the prices of the medical preparations remain unaltered despite the heavy flying expenses of the airplane, the Ju "Bayer".

BATTLE OF WATERLOO IN MINIATURE

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A new museum has just been opened at Hanover, a city already abundantly blessed with museum and art galleries guarding many outstanding treasures. The new museum is situated in the palace of Graf Wallmoden, and contains comprehensive historical displays. One of its most fascinating possessions is a large and accurate representation of the Battle of Waterloo, where on June 18th, 1815, Napoleon met a decisive defeat from the armies of Wellington and the Blucher. Nearly 14,000 tin figures depict the whole struggle most realistically.

1000 BEDS FOR YOUTH HOSTEL

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A new and thoroughly up-to-date Youth Hostel containing beds for 1,000 guests is being erected at Stuttgart. Last year 1,509 foreign guests alone stayed at the former hostel which is now too small to accommodate all the visitors. There are hundreds of similar Youth Hostels throughout Germany, many of them occupying old castles or historic buildings. A night's lodging at one of the Hostels costs roughly one shilling and four pence.

DEAFNESS

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed herbal medicine cures Deafness, Head noises and other ear troubles radically and permanently. No matter Acute or Chronic, partial or total, whether it has been caused it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The hearing power will be restored to its normal state. Appreciated and used by all over World. Thousands cured without fail. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs. 500/- Reward if proved useless Price Rs 4/10/- only.

SRI SWAMI & CO., (B.C.),
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL

Find the Hidden Name of This Famous General

EVERY day of the year is the birthday of some famous person. This week, Saturday the twenty-fourth of June, is the anniversary of the birth of a distinguished English general. During an African campaign, this army man won the sobriquet by which he is so well known that few persons remember his full name. Though killed in the World War, this general did not meet a soldier's death on a battlefield but a sailor's death on a battleship.

If you do not recognize the general from this description, write the letters of the words defined below in the numbered circles. Then the circles, read clockwise from 1 to 19 will spell out the popular name of this hero.

These are the definitions:

1 to 3: A bag for a set of implements.

2 to 3: Pronoun.

2 to 5: A constant irritating desire.

5 to 7: Female of the domestic fowl.

1 to 7: A cookroom.

7 to 10: Roman emperor.

10 to 11: Preposition.

12: Chemical symbol for Potassium.

13 to 16: A stag.

14 to 16: Craft.

16 to 17: Preposition.

16 to 18: Chinese measure.

19: Thousand.

Puzzlistic Clairvoyance

THE couple in the drawing at right are giving an exhibition of the old-fashioned pastime of clairvoyance. The girl sits in a chair with eyes blindfolded, while her partner holds up various objects for her to guess. To the amazement of the audience the girl guesses correctly. The spectators usually examine the bandage carefully convinced that the girl has managed somehow to slip it aside and catch a glimpse of the article she is to guess the name of.

However, the secret of the stunt, lies in the way the man asks the girl to guess the object's name. In the present instance the man asks the girl if the object is any of the following, (naming the objects shown in the drawing). The girl gives a negative reply. Thereupon the man abruptly asks her what the article is, and she answers correctly. Now the pictured objects were chosen because the name of the article to be guessed can be added to each of them and form a distinct word. Thus, they suggest the name of the article.

What is the name of the object the girl is supposed to guess?

My first, to shield himself from my third, wears my second. My whole is an island of the United States. Can you name me?

Answer: Manhattan.

Mary's House Number

ASKED her address by a persistent admirer, Mary, thought she would tease him a little, and replied: "The square of the number of my house is equal to the difference of the squares of the numbers of my next-door neighbor's houses on either side, and my cousin who lives in the next street, can say the same of the number of the number of her house, though our numbers are not the same."

Are you as clever as that boy, who turned up with a bunch of flowers the same evening?

Answer: Mary's house was number eight, and her cousin's, number four. In Mary's street the even numbers were all on one side, while in her cousin's street (a square) they ran odd and even consecutively. Thus, eight squared equals ten squared minus six squared, and four squared equals five squared minus three squared.

Name the Author

My first is in spy, but not in look;

My second in scullion, but not in cook;

My third in turn, but not in crook;

My fourth is in stream, but not in brook;

My fifth is in snatched, but not in took;

My sixth is in rod, but not in hook;

My seventh in bullfinch, not in rook;

My eighth is in chink, but not in nook;

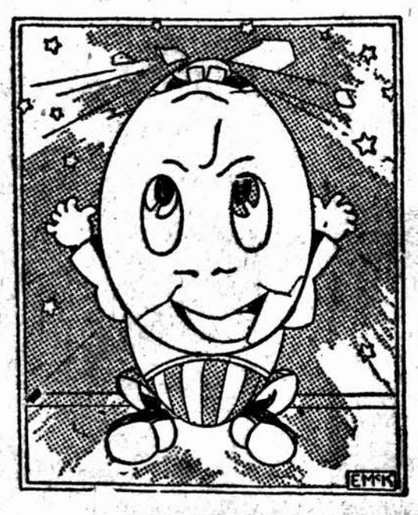
My whole once wrote a famous book.

Who was the author?

Answer: Plutarch.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

What Happened to Humpty-Dumpty?



"HUMPTY DUMPTY sat on a wall" may seem to be a fitting title for this jolly picture, but after you take a good look at it this way, turn the picture upside down—and you'll be surprised.

Can You Find the Hidden Proverb?

HERE is a simple little puzzle that should not take you long to solve. What popular proverb is represented by the mysterious words on the canoe?

It gets you, where you want to go.
While you sit back and rest.
*To ***** yourself from lethargy*
*A ride on some * take,*
The jolting stops and sudden starts
Will help you keep awake.
However, if you would enjoy
A thrilling ride as well,
You have to mount a prancing steed
*Upon the *********."*

The first three of the missing words united in the order in which they occur form the last word.

What Is My Name?

I am water, yet made of hard metal; a season, and a help in measuring seasons; made of part of a tree, and of a whole sapling; and where the fawn leaps, there am I. Can you tell my name?

Answer: Spring.

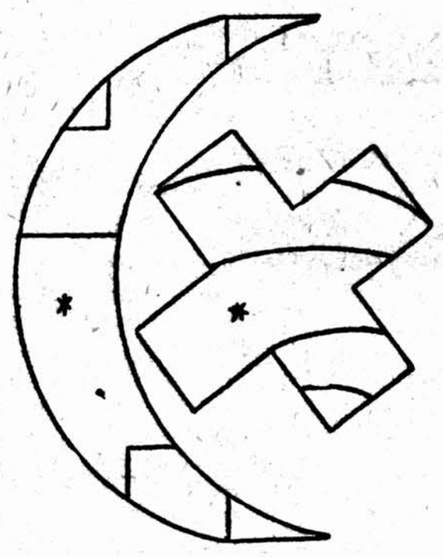
This Is Longfellow

Kepas luif lewl, ni ganlugea antiuq dan donle,
Eon how wedltelh yb het tasdlec ne Rih,
Hwne eh eladcl eth lerfsow, os uleb nad ogelnd,
Sastr, taht ni rathe's nirametfm od hisen.

This "PI" is four lines by Longfellow. Can you find them?

Solution:

Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,
Stars that in earth's firmament do shine.



The Cross and Crescent

—A—A—A—A—A—

CAN you fill in these dashes with letters, and form two words naming a great engineering enterprise?

Solution Panama Canal.

Wanted ∴ Influential Agents ∴

To Sell "Bombay Sentinel," Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

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KARJAT
KASARA
LONAVLA
MANMAD
MATHERAN
NERAL
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

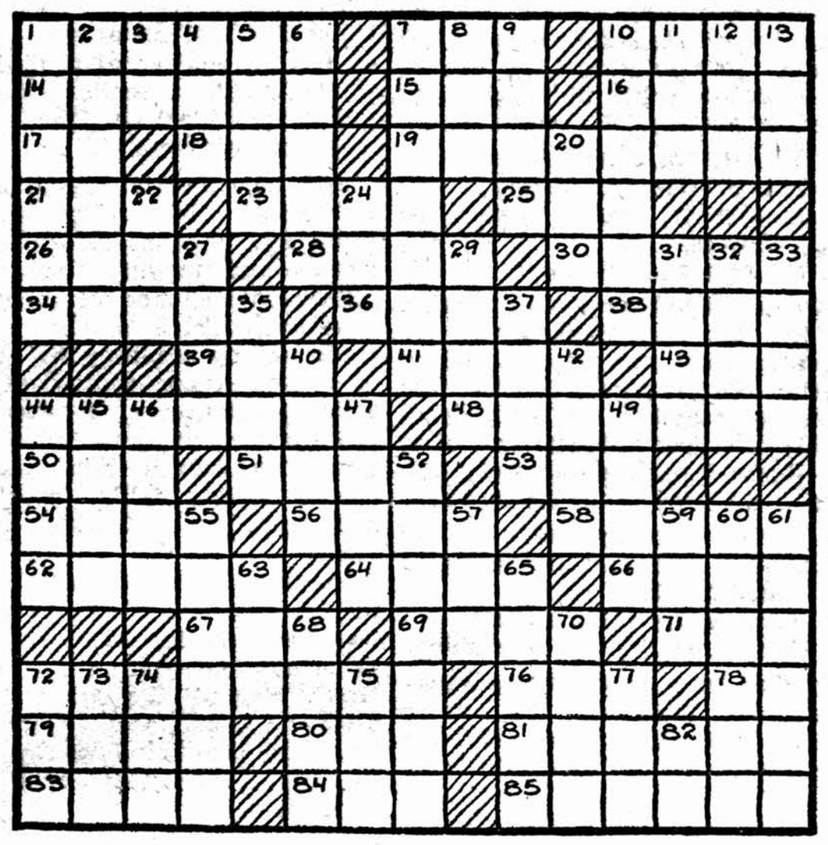
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Barren
7—Fish
10—Female servant
14—Elegant edition
15—The self
16—Italian town
17—Egyptian sun god
18—Pinch
19—What Irish dramatist wrote "The Whiteheaded Boy"?
21—Metal
23—Sensitive layer of the skin
25—Biblical name
26—Arrow poison
28—Thin
30—What is the missing part of the name of the writer of boys' stories: Horatio ——?
34—Requirements
36—One who meanly admires station
38—In addition
39—Electrified particle
41—Period
43—Masculine name
44—Who is considered the father of the Utilitarians?
48—Who was the lover of Hero?
50—Hail!
51—Gem
53—Long inlet
54—Gentlemen
56—Puddle
58—Trees
62—Run off with a lover
64—Row of seats
66—Feminine name
67—Ancient
69—Rear appendage
71—Bolt
72—What is the missing part of the name of the American novelist: James —— Cooper?
76—Large vessel
78—Brother of Odin
79—Egg-shaped
80—Gaelic sea god
81—Public storehouse
83—Asks alms
84—Fleur-de-lis
85—Feel regret

VERTICAL

1—What was the first name of the president who was Jackson's secretary of state?
2—Who was the "lily maid of Astolat"?
3—Paid publicity
4—Remove seed from cotton
5—Feminine name
6—Drive back
7—In what country was the "Beer Hall Putsch" staged in 1923?
8—Past
9—Garment
10—What is the principal city of the island of Luzon?
11—Beast of burden
12—Japanese statesman
13—Noise
20—Masculine name
22—Born
24—Thing; in law
27—Prepare for publication
29—What is the first name of the playwright who wrote "Private Lives"?
31—Happy
32—Being
33—Bellow
35—District in London
37—From whom did James Braddock win the heavyweight boxing championship?
40—Short sleeps
41—Use insolent language
44—Foundation
45—Iniquity
46—Roman tyrant
47—Grain steeped in water (pl.)
49—Horny scale
52—Saunters
55—Ruins
57—Vegetable
59—Cleaning implement
60—Football team
61—Wisest
63—Tree
65—Stream
68—Girl's toy
70—Recent
72—Watch pocket
73—Night before a holiday
74—Old horse
75—Portuguese coin
77—Strike gently
82—Hebrew letter



Poetic Pamela

OF all the modern means of transportation, Pamela prefers the horses of the merry-go-round. As Pamela says:

"For going places at your ease.
A stream-lined ••• is best.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Where Are Robin Hood's Other Men?

HERE we have Robin Hood and two of his merry men testing their skill with bow and arrow in Sherwood Forest. If you look at this puzzle picture very carefully you will be able to discover not only the Maid Marian of story fame but also three more of Robin Hood's bold archers. See if you can find them.

World Tourists

TWO men were born at the same moment and died at the same instant, yet one was 100 days older than the other. How is this possible?

Answer: You need imagination to solve this. You may also find a clue in one of Jules Verne's novels. What really happened was that each man made a tour of the world yearly for 50 years, one going the westerly route, and the other the easterly. The days gained and lost respectively made out the difference in the "number of days" lived by each.

DANGERS OF "REGULAR" LIFE

DO NOT LEAD WHAT IS CALLED A REGULAR LIFE, IS THE ADVICE GIVEN BY SIR FARQUHAR BUZZARD TO SCHOLARS AT HAWNES SCHOOL, NEAR BEDFORD.

"It seems a terrible thing for a doctor to say. but my experience has been that people who make rules for living and who regulate themselves like machines become old by the time they are forty—inflexible and rigid, and lose all elasticity both of mind and body which are qualities essential to their happiness and success", he said.

NO MORE CO-EDUCATION IN SLOVAKIA

The Slovak Government has abolished co-education in high schools and urged that girls get married instead of taking up careers.

Enrollment of women in Bratislava University will be severely discouraged. Beginning in September only a small portion of girls graduated from primary schools will be permitted to study nursing, social service or allied activities in three special institutions.

Slovakia, "independent" fragment of dissolved Czecho-Slovakia, is under German protection.

TRAVELLING KITCHENS

Travelling kitchens staffed by experts are shortly to tour the Paris suburbs, where they will be used to give housewives lectures and practical lessons in housekeeping and cooking.

The various dishes cooked will be distributed as prizes in a lottery held at the end of each demonstration.

CHARM OF JAPANESE POETRY

(Continued From Page 10)

the following lines and requested the official to show them to the Emperor:

Since 'tis my Lord's command
Most humbly I obey;
But if the nightingales demand
"Where is our home?"
What shall I say?

The sovereign, greatly moved, immediately cancelled his order.

Other Anthologies

The "Kokinshu" was followed at intervals by several other anthologies compiled by order of the Imperial Court. One of the best known of them is the "Hyakunisshu"—collection of single pieces from each of a hundred poets. It is the basis of a popular card game, a sort of "Snap"; half a poem is on one card and the remainder on another card and the winner is the player who can join the most poems together.

To-day, poetry is produced in vast quantities; volumes of verse, anthologies, and peotical magazines are constantly being published. Though it would seem impossible for anything new to be said about the cherry-blossoms, every year the trees in the famous groves where they are specially to be seen have hundreds of poems attached to their trunks by visitors who cannot remain silent in the presence of so much beauty.

Of the innumerable poems of first-class merit in those many hundred years I give one which pleases me. Okuma Kotomichi was born in 1798, the son of a merchant; poetry was by then no longer the consolation only of the aristocratic classes, and for its sake he abandoned his birthright and lived in poverty. He wrote this:

Even if not a nobleman
It is easy for you to see
Flowers if you wish for flowers.
And the moon.

Let me conclude with a poem by the Emperor Meiji, who was accepted as a poet of outstanding merit. He composed a hundred thousand poems in the sixty years of his life. Towards the end of it the Russo-Japanese war broke out. It was during it that he wrote:

For thy country's sake
Destroy the foe that comes against thee.
But while thou strik'st
Forget not still to love him.

And so they go on, these Japanese poets, pouring out their poems. But alas! they lack a Fitzgerald who will translate them for us.

IMRALI: THE TURKISH PENAL COLONY

(BY V. P. V. RAJAN.)

To Turkey goes the honour of being the first country in Europe or for the matter of that, in the whole world, to realise the humanitarian ideal in the treatment of prisoners.

The new Turkish Penal system introduced in Turkey a few years ago aims at reforming criminals and making them useful citizens during and after their imprisonment. This is done not by force but by teaching by means of examples the control of their primitive instincts. A peep into the working of the Penal Settlement at Imrali will convince one of this highly practicable and praiseworthy Turkish experiment.

Imrali is a small island situated in the sea of Marmora. It was formerly inhabited by Greek fishermen. But during the Turko-Greek War, all the Greeks evacuated the island and ever since that till the founding the Turkish Penal Colony, it was uninhabited.

In November 1935, Bey Muthaher, with fifty prisoners who had all been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment landed at Imrali. The whole isle was covered with shrubs and there were no traces of man. The party was fully prepared to meet the situation as it had taken necessary tools and equipments. The first task undertaken was the clearance of the shrub and to build huts to live in. Next the shrubs were cleared on a greater scale and efforts were made at agriculture.

To-day the picture is altogether changed. The huts have yielded place to two-storied buildings. There is a gendarmery station and an administrative building. A sea wall, quays and roads are well laid out. A major portion of the land has been brought under cultivation.

A Community Not A Prison

It may be said that Imrali is not a prison but a community. The prison administration, comprising of the warden, his staff and the guards who are always in conflict with the prisoners are absent. There is absolutely no sign of force anywhere at Imrali. There is, of course a strictly adhered to programme and perfect discipline. The Colonists, clad in their over-alls move about the island freely, sometimes in groups and sometimes alone attending to their work.

From the economic point of view also, the colony is a thriving enterprise. The product of the prisoners' labour is marketed by the Economic Department of the colony, elected by the prisoners themselves. The proceeds are divided among the prisoners and are given to each prisoner when he has served his term of imprisonment. The wonderful part of the whole affair is that the island is not governed by the Penal Staff, but by a Committee of prisoners elected by the colonists.

The blank, expressionless or sullen faces of prisoners, one naturally misses in the colonists at Imrali. They are quick to smile, talk naturally and shake hands as any free man would do.

All this is due to evidently, the humane treatment meted out to the prisoners. The traditional penal methods which strive to punish the individuals and often in punishing the society itself. The aim in imprisonment is the protection of the society from the law-breaker and to make him law-abiding and useful citizen. But this purpose is rarely fulfilled as the individual returns to society in a worse condition than when he entered the prison. But the experiment successfully carried out at Imrali has achieved this end and it will be no wonder if all the other countries take to this method in the near future.

"THAT IS MY BUSINESS"

(Continued From Page 7.)

being. Therefore may I earnestly plead for the cultivation by all of us of the great and good social virtue viz., that we should, in our dealings with our fellow men, take a genuine interest in them and expect them to take a genuine interest in our affairs? We can make life very interesting by this exhibition of a cosmopolitan frame of mind.

Now is this idea of a man saying that 'it is my business' entirely practical? Can a married man keep everything from his wife or 'vice versa?' Can a father keep everything from his children or 'vice versa?' Can a man keep everything from his friends or can his friends keep everything from him? It is not practical. If anybody attempts this because he thinks it is a great virtue, the result will be not that he will cease to take interest in others but he will suppress himself and will become more and more unsocial with the result that he cannot be a real social being.

We have all in our short span of life to play our parts as members of society of one kind or of another. I dread to contemplate with equanimity that society consisting of moving icebergs concentrating upon themselves and never coming into contact with one another except to break. On the other hand, I feel that life would be much sweeter than it is to-day if we concentrate on the big things of life and seek to achieve them, but at the same time, remember to act on the principle that the biggest thing in life is to leave the memory behind us that we in our time were centres of light, radiance and sweetness wherever we went. Yes, we must make the best of our business. But nothing can better our business than making ourselves and those who come into contact with us and with whom we come into contact happy, social and friendly.

Chinese citizens in Tientsin being searched by Japanese.

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BOMBAY 4.

OLD VIOLINS "SPEAK" BETTER THAN NEW INSTRUMENTS

Studies show that an old violin of excellent quality will vibrate or "speak" when held in the outstretched hand, if one speaks to it from an appreciable distance, Dr. Frederick A. Saunders of Harvard University reports. An old instrument, such as the Stradivarius and Guarnerius, picks up enough energy from the sound waves to vibrate. This means, Dr. Saunders says, that the player, when doing a very rapid passage, may just succeed in making an old violin speak properly through the whole of it, while a slight balkiness of a new violin might prevent him from getting through it successfully.

Modern instruments do not speak as easily as old violins, the studies showed.

Seeking a cause for this, Dr. Saunders is making tests to check the hypothesis that old violins are lighter than new ones, possibly because some of the constituents of the wood may have evaporated with time or because vibration has broken down some of the cell walls in the top plate of the violin is that the wood has become more flexible than when it was new. When the real changes are determined, Dr. Saunders says, it may be possible for science to age wood artifically to get the best effects from a new instrument.

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

"HER JOY."

farewell, and set out on her long journey.

Charles, the weakened monarch of France received her with great honours.

She no longer remained Joan, but became the Maid of Orleans the terror of the British nation, the redeemer of France. Now she the Joan of Arc led the whole French army. Many a time she defeated the English and drove them back. Even her enemies were stunned at her heroism. But at last one day the great heroine was taken prisoner. She was charged of being witch! And she was burnt alive at Rouen. But her name will go down in History as the girl who sacrificed herself for her Country's glory.

* * * *

Don't Run Away

(BY J. M.)

Don't run away when things won't come right, don't let the knocks of life put you to flight. If someone fails you as sometimes folk do, don't let that make a big failure of you.

Don't loose your will to win when life looks black, don't let your feet slip off Faith's slender track. Just keep on struggling through life's thick and thin, don't run away, my dear, hold on and win.

Don't run away when the thing that you dread, is flung like a bomb from life straight at your head. Hold on to hope, that is what hope is for. Fear makes us prisoners, but hope opens a door.

Don't run away when life becomes grim, just take your troubles and tell them to Him. He won't forsake you. He told you to pray. Remember that, won't you? And don't run away!

* * * *

A Mysterious Advice

(By Bharat G. Thaker)

Once upon a time there lived an old man. He fell ill. When he was on his death-bed he called his son and giving him a wooden idol advised him to worship it daily. Next day, the old man died.

BROTHER AND SISTER.

The son obeyed his father's advice for many years. But he got no reward or blessing from the idol. So he became very angry and dashed the idol against a stone. In a moment the idol broke and gold and jewels fell on the ground

Was it not a strange advice?

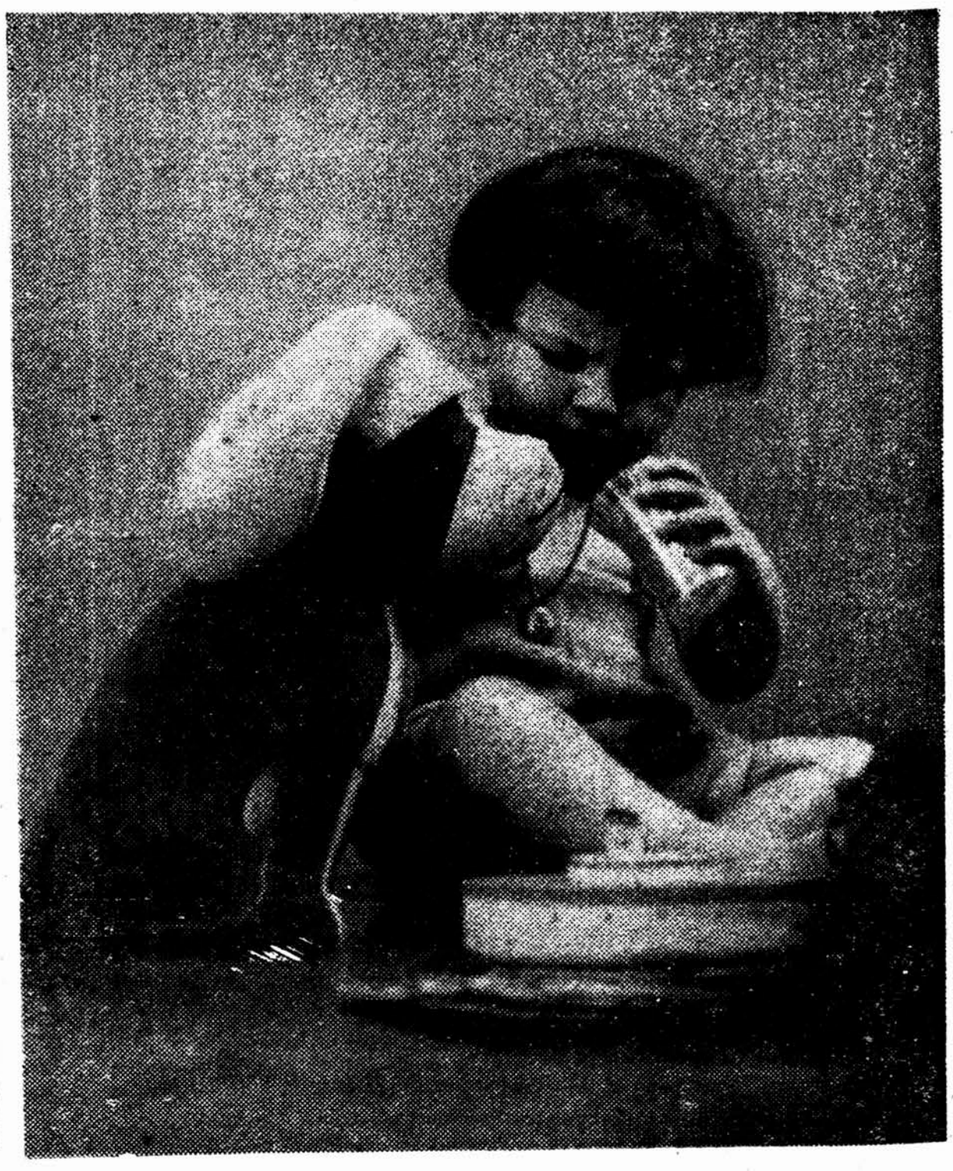
A Novel Toy

YOU will require a thin cardboard tube, a length of wire, a small ping-pong ball and a length of strong thread for this toy.

This is the way to make the toy. Make a spiral shape with the piece of wire leaving a short piece of wire at the narrow end. Attach this to one end of the tube.

Tie one end of thread at the joint between the wire spiral and the tube and glue the other end of the thread to the ping-pong ball.

Blow through the lower end of the tube and see how many times you can catch the ball in the wire and blow it out again without missing.



COME, COME MY PET, IT IS NOT SO BITTER."
(Photo By J. V. Bhagat)

* * * *

Faces

MOTHER: "Why are you making faces at that bulldog?"

Small Child (wailing): "He started it.

* * * *

Obvious

THE village class was not being too bright, and the school inspector was getting tired.

In order to give them a chance of answering something he tried a last question.

"Now, can someone tell me what happened in 1894?"

"Please, sir", said a bright boy from the back, "the King was born."

"Quite right," said the inspector, pleased. "And now, what happened in 1898?"

There was a long pause, broken at length by an answer from a girl in the back row:

"Please, sir, the King was four years old."

* * * *

New Geography

VISHNI WAS saying her prayers.

"Please, God, do make Larkana the capital of Sind."

Mother could not believe her ears.

"What is this about Larkana and Sind? in the middle of your prayer?" she asked.

"I wrote it in my geography work to-day, Mummy," said Vishni, "and I don't want it to be a mistake, you see."

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

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BRINGING WOOD FOR
(Photo by Mr. J. Vyarawalla).

"THE WOOD-CUTTER".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Thunder And Lightning

In The Not Distant Future Men May Learn How To Store Electrical Energy In Such A Way That They Can Use Thunder-Storms As A Source Of Energy To Furnish Them With Heat, Light And Power

By J. B. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.

(One of Britain's most prominent scientists).

MOST primitive peoples attribute thunder to the direct action of a god. Sometimes he is the chief god, like the Roman Jupiter, and sometimes a specialist in thunder like the Anglo-Saxon Thor, after whom Thursday is called

But quite a small air raid causes more noise and more destruction than a hundred thunderstorms. So it is lucky for modern religions that none of them is centred around thunder and lightning.

The first man to bring thunderstorms within the domain of natural law was Benjamin Franklin, the great American who combined scientific and revolutionary activities 150 years ago. He showed fairly conclusively that a lightning flash was merely a large scale electric spark. And lightning conductors were put up to protect buildings. But many are so badly designed as to be almost useless.

It has also been known for a long time that the distance of a flash can be estimated from the fact that light travels very quickly, but sound takes nearly five seconds to cover a mile. So the distance of a flash in miles is the number of seconds between lightning and the thunder, divided by five.

Very little more about lightning was found out until a few years ago. Then it began to interfere with industry. A lightning flash hitting an electric transmission line may cut off light and power from a whole district. And of course thunderstorms cause atmospherics on the radio. Finally, the development of high-tension currents mad it possible for the first time to make sparks which began to resemble lightning flashes.

Origin Of Thunderstorm

A thunderstorm is generally a local upsurge of warm, moist air from near ground level to a higher level. As it rises it expands because there is less air above it to compress it. And therefore it cools. This is the converse of the effect known to every cyclist, by which the air is heated on compression.

Because the air is cooled the water vapour in it condenses first into mist and then into rain. But the ascending current, which is strongest at the front of the cloud, prevents the fine drops from falling, though large drops and hailstones can do so. These large drops are found to have a positive electrical charge, perhaps due to their friction with the air.

Simpson and Scrase have recently invented an apparatus for exploring the electrical state of clouds. This consists of a small balloon with about 70 feet of fine wire trailing below it. If there is an electric field in the cloud a current flows through the wire and is recorded by a special apparatus.

They found that the top of a thunder-cloud is always positive, the bottom negative with occasional positive patches. This agrees with Wilson's discovery that in a lightning flash the earth is generally, but not always, positive, and the cloud negative.

The power developed is very great. A cloud emitting a flash every 10 seconds develops about a million kilowatts. Dattersea power station develops only 52,000 kilowatts when working at full capacity.

Recent Experiments

But the most striking advances in our knowledge of lightning have been made in South Africa, with a camera invented by C. V. Boys. Boys is one of our greatest physicists, but we do not hear much about him because he does not invent new theories, but new apparatus, generally quite simple. His talents would be more appreciated in workers' State than they are in Britain.

The camera in its latest form has two lenses. Each takes a picture on a revolving film moving past the lens at about 60 feet per second.

Now if a flash takes one ten thousandth part of a second to travel from cloud to earth, the film will have moved about one fourteenth of an inch in this time. Hence the image is distorted. So by comparing pictures taken with the two lenses, the speed can be determined. A cinema camera would have to take a hundred thousand pictures per second to reach the same accuracy.

The work was done in South Africa for two reasons. Thunderstorms are very common there. And they are so dangerous to power transmission cables that the work was shared between Schonland and Malan, of Capetown University, and Collens, an employee of the Victoria Fall and Transvaal Power Company, which transmits electricity from the Zambesi to the Rand.

It turns out that a lightning flash is a complicated affair. First comes a "leader" flash from cloud to earth, consisting of steps each about 50 yards long, and often changing direction at each step. This heats the air and makes it a conductor of electricity. Then a much brighter flash fees from earth to cloud along the same track. This may be all, but generally there are several more strokes along the same track, each being double.

Fairly satisfactory means have now designed for protecting high-tension cables. And it is possible that our descendants may learn how a store electrical energy in such a way that we can use thunderstorms as a source of energy to furnish us with heat, light and power.

GATE WAY OF THE SPHINXES

(Continued From Page 4)

bringing offerings. The true style of Amarna is expressed by many details, and it is to be hoped that the findings of the German expedition at Hermopolis will enrich our knowledge of the curious epoch of King Akhnaton.

Roman Market Place

Independently of the excavations of the German expedition, the Department of Antiquities has begun to clear, at another part of the Tell, the Agora of Hermopolis, a rectangular market place of the Roman city constructed by the Emperor Hadrian (about 130 A.D.). At Hermopolis the whole material is available to enable the Roman market place with its colonnades in red granite to be reconstructed. The greater number of the columns are still lying on the ground and most of the capitals are still covered with rubbish. But already Monsieur E. Baraize, Director of Works, Department of Antiquities, has brought his competent workmen to erect the columns. At some places, where the columns are still standing on their bases, the ancient level is now exposed, and in the rubbish parts of the capitals, architraves and pilasters have been found which will soon be put on the columns. Thus a new attraction will be created in Middle Egypt which does not exist in other parts of the Nile Valley. This work will give a special interest to the visit of this region which hitherto been neglected by tourists.

Searchlight Across The Earth

HITLER'S NEW COLONY

ROME.—A subsidiary of the Deutsche Bank has bought up the Italian Aquila Company, which belongs to a Allessandro Ciano, uncle of Italy's Foreign Minister. This company is actually interested in the Italo-German munitions trade being connected with such leading German munitions works as Boersig, Rheinmetall, and the Hermann Goering Weeke. It is the main channel for the import of German equipment into Italy.

AMERICAN EYES ON INDIA

NEW YORK.—John McMichael, the tall, blond Southern delegate from Georgia Inter-collegiate Christian Youth Council, told the American Youth Congress here: "British police and soldiers in India told me that the unity of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians will end British imperialism there." McMichael had just returned from a year's tour of India and China; he was elected Chairman of the Congress of American Youth at its final session.

CZECHS FIGHT ON

PRAGUE—The citizens of Bruno, leading munitions town of former Czechoslovakia, have given a demonstration of the capacity for discipline and organisation of their people. They have conducted a three-day boycott of the city tram service, as a sign of protest against the Germanisation of the public services. Instructions were issued in the form of leaflets stating that walking was good exercise and should be practised for reasons of health.

WORLD'S SWEETHEART CAPTIVATED

MOSCOW.—Mary Pickford, most famous of American stars, said on leaving Moscow after her second visit to the country: The first time I was here was 13 years ago; since then you have made a new country. The Moscow subway is the best in the world, nothing in London or New York can compare with it. I am quite captivated by the beauty of your plans for a new city."

NAZIS AND IRISH TERRORISTS

PARIS.—Bank notes found on an Irish terrorist, it is disclosed here by a leading member of the Surete, have been traced to a German bank in London. Explosives found at the same time are believed to have been made by the Ruhr.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Tanganyika

(Continued from Page 3.)

over public land in the Tanganyika Territory are governed by the Land Ordinances. Freehold title is not granted under them. and can only be granted in pursuance of former rights. Certain areas of the Territory are closed to alienation.

Upto 1931, the total area of agricultural and pastoral land alienated to non-natives was 541,558 acres; out of which Indians held 327,189 acres. The British hold 755,273 and Germans 399 609 acreage.

There are 16 different Christian Missions at work, with an estimated number of about 300,000 adherents. Most of them receive pecuniary aid from the Government. The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Daressalaam is a specimen of fascinating architectural beauty.

Colonisation By Indians

The connection of India with the east coast of Africa dates back to the ancient days. The voyage of Vasco da Gama, at the end of the 15th century, opened up direct sea communication between the two countries, and stimulated trade. From the beginning of the 19th century, European powers began to quarrel among themselves for the occupation of this part of the world. The Muslim (Arabs) Sultan of Zanzibar then held sway over the whole of East African coast. By 1873, the British influence was paramount. In 1884, German explorers penetrated into the interior of the country and made treaties with local chiefs, and obtained substantial rights from them for German Colonisation Society. The Sultan of Zanzibar protested, but had to yield. Germany and England came to an agreement by which Tanganyika became the German East Africa, and Zanzibar was made a British Protectorate. The administration of the Territory was taken over by the German Government in 1839. In 1916, it passed over into the hands of the British. The relics of the World War (1914-18) at Daressalaam, are "the Sepoy Statue". commanding the main thoroughfare of the city, called 'the Acacia Avenue' and "the War Memorial"—Cenotaph. In 1918 the British received a mandate to govern the Territory from the Allied and Associated Powers, whose decision was confirmed by the League of Nations in 1922. Many valuable ex-enemy properties, buildings and plantations were purchased by Messrs. Karimjee Jiwanjee and Co. of Zanzibar, and Messrs. Nanji Kalidas Mehta of Uganda, and other wealthy Indians. From 1922 the Indian settlement in the Territory started on progressive lines and now they are owners of extensive and valuable properties.

Dar-es-salaam is the capital of Tanganyika, and is an Arab name meaning "the heaven of peace". It was populated by Sultan Said Majid of Zanzibar. It became a German garrison town in 1887, and two years later the seat of government of German East Africa. It is well laid out in broad streets and avenues, of which the main one, Acacia Avenue, is lined with the scarlet or flamboyant Acacia and, at seasons of the year, is a blazing mass of colour. The harbour is almost three miles long and half a mile wide, with a depth of water, at the anchorage varying from three and a half to eight fathoms. Daressalaam is the coastal terminus of the Central Railway. A coastal road runs northwards over the Msimbassi Creek, and the beach along this road is a fine place for strolls in the evenings. The town has a pipe-borne water supply, and water-borne sewage, and is supplied with electricity.

Its civic beaty is enhanced by many private stately buildings like. the "Khoja Aghakhani Jamaat Khana" and the "Dahya Punja Public Library". etc.

It may be interesting to note that the first Indian to come to Dar-es-salaam was a Bohra gentleman—the late Sheikh Amiji Musaji—who set his foot on the shore of Dar-es-salaam in 1860.

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IN FRANCO SPAIN

This cartoon is a by a Spani sh refugee who was toonist on one of the most famous Left-wing pepers in Republican Spain. He is now living in England.

Recruit: "Who goes there?"

"Officer of the day!"
Oh! Well wot are you doing out at night?"

Poet: "Read it, sir. I assure you that when my wife read it, it made her heart miss a beat.'

Editor: "Um! I don't think we can risk that on our circulation."

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COURSE

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)
Professor Zeiss, M.D., director of the Hygienical Institute, Berlin, is to be in charge of an International Post-Graduate Course for Medical Specialists on the subject of the influences of climate, weather and the seasons upon health. Investigations will be carried out to ascertain the exact effect of sun-rays, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, radio-activity of the ground etc. The curative properties of climate and the influence of meteorology on disease carries and the spread of epidemics will be particularly considered. The course, which is being offered by the University of Berlin, is open from October 9th to 14th.

PETROL FROM LEAVES

The importance of oil, and the fact that so little of it is to be found within the orbit of the Rome-Berlin Tokio axis have impelled the totalitarian allies to maintain a diligent search for substitutes. The latest discovery is the possibility of producing heavy oil and petrol from dead leaves.

Japanese scientists have experimented with millions of leaves from pines, cedars and other trees. The material has been subjected to severe pummelling and crushing before finally being dissolved in ether, and then distilled to provide a fuel, which is claimed to be a satisfactory substitute for the real thing.

Particles Of Smashed Atoms Traced By Speciol Camera

Sixty-six separate photographic plates are employed in an atom camera with which Prof. T. R. Wilkins, of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., hopes to gather new scientific data on the repulsive force within the nucleus of an atom. Bombarded in a cyclotron, atom smasher, atomic particles enter the circular camera, approach a central target, and are "scattered" through pinholes into one or more of sixty-six slots, each of which has a photographic plate bearing a special emulsion on which the atom particles leave "tracks."

PICKLE SCENT IS IN THE AIR

(Continued From Page 13)

remember that even sized cucumbers give the most attractive results. Another pickle which demands salad oil as well as vinegar actually provides a winter salad as well as a sandwich filling.

If you find a supply of baby cucumbers or gherkins in market at a reasonable price, it will pay you to invest in them and to pickle them whole. The amount of sugar you add depends whether your taste is for sweet or sour pickles. The cucumbers are usually soaked in salt water for at least twenty-four hours and then drained before they are packed with hot or cold vinegar and spices and herbs. To-day, we generally use glass jars for packing pickles instead of the crocks of an olden time.

Melon rind, ripe cucumbers, peaches, pears and crab-apples may all be spiced in a vinegar flavoured syrup. Melon rind is always brined, drained and rinsed before it is cooked in the syrup. It is sometimes soaked in lime water in order to ensure crispness.

Fruits may be studded with cloves before they are cooked in the syrup or the cloves may be added with the stick cinnamon to the syrup. Do not try to cook too many at a time in the syrup which may be thinned with a little water as it cooks. There should be enough to cover the fruits in the jars and to reach within half an inch of the top. As soon as the jars are filled, the rubbers should be put on and the covers tightly sealed.

UNCOOKED TOMATO CHILI SAUCE.

1|2 to 3|4 peck ripe tomatoes.
2 red peppers, finely chopped.
2 green peppers, finely chopped.
2 celery stalks, finely chopped.
1 medium sized onion finely chopped.
1 pint vinegar.
1 cup sugar.
1/2 cup salt.
1 cup nasturtium seeds (small, green),
6 ounces grated horseradish.
1/3 cup black mustard seed.
1|3 cup white mustard seed.
2 teaspoons black pepper.
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon.
1 teaspoon ground mace.

Cut tomatoes in large pieces. Combine with other vegetables. Mix the vinegar with sugar, salt and other seasonings in a stone crock and stir in prepared vegetables. Cover and let stand for at least three weeks.

MIXED PICKLES.

1 quart small onions.
1 quart small green tomatoes.
1 head cauliflower.
1 quart cucumbers.
5 red peppers.
1 quart string beans.
2 quarts white vinegar.
1 1/2 cups brown sugar.
2 tablespoons whole mixed spices.
1 cup salt.

Cut all the vegetables, except the beans, into good sized pieces. Sprinkle with the salt and allow to stand over night with water. Drain, cook the beans in water with a little salt until tender. Drain, Mix the vinegar, sugar and spices together and bring to the boiling point. Add the vegetables and let cook ten minutes. Pack in jars, fill to overflowing with the hot vinegar syrup and seal.

PICCALILLI.

2 quarts green tomatoes.
2 quarts cabbage or celery.
1 quart onions.
2 green peppers.
3 red sweet peppers.
1 cup salt
2 quarts vinegar.
2 pounds brown sugar.
1 teaspoon pepper.
3 tablespoons mustard seeds.
2 tablespoons mustard.
1 1/2 teaspoons paprika.

Chop the vegetables. Sprinkle them with salt and let stand over night. Drain and press out as much liquid as possible. Pour on the vinegar, add the sugar and spices. Cook one hour and pack into hot jars.

BREAD AND BUTTER PICKLES.

5 medium cucumbers.
3 onions.
1/4 cup salt.
1 cup vinegar.
1 cup water.
1/2 teaspoon celery seed.
1/2 teaspoon mustard seed.
3/4 cup sugar.
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1/2 teaspoon turmeric.

Wash and slice thin cucumbers. Peel and slice onions. Combine onions, cucumbers and salt and let stand two hours. Heat vinegar with seasonings, sugar and spices to the boiling point. Add the cucumbers and onions and cook slowly until tender. Pack while hot in hot, clean jars.

MUSTARD PICKLES.

1 pint whole small cucumbers.
1 pint sliced cucumbers.
1 pint small whole onions.
1 cup string beans.
3 sweet green peppers.
3 sweet red peppers.
1 pint green fig tomatoes or
1 pint cauliflower.
1 quart vinegar.
3/4 cup flour.
1 cup brown sugar.
3 tablespoons powdered mustard.
1/2 tablespoon turmeric.
1 teaspoon celery seed (crushed.)

Cut all vegetables before measuring—tomatoes into halves, cucumbers into slices, string beans into one and one-half inch lengths and chop peppers. All vegetables should be tender and the whole cucumbers not longer than two and one-half inches.

Put all the vegetables into brine over night, then freshen in clear water for two hours. Let these vegetable stand in liquor of one-half vinegar and one-half water for fifteen minutes and then scald in the same liquor.

To make mustard dressing rub all the dry ingredients together until smooth, then add the hot vinegar slowly, stirring to make smooth. Cook over a pan of water, stirring carefully, until the sauce thickens. Drain the vegetables thoroughly and pour the mustard dressing over them; pack in hot jars and seal.

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DIARY OF A PACT

(Continued From Page 2)

would not hold out a week. It is stated, moreover, that they continue to be fed on baby-flesh in Communist barracks, a bread supply being completely lacking.

Friday

Negotiations are proceeding very well. We are abandoning Portugal, Russia is abandoning Finland, and we are jointly guaranteeing the Republic of San Marino. Everything is settled. The Pact will be signed to-morrow.

The newspapers insist on the strength of the Russian Army, which is one of the best in Europe and which, having been freed from troublesome elements at its head, is now perfectly united. To ally ourselves with Russia is to strengthen ourselves.

Saturday

Rien ne va plus. The Moscow Government having refused to take Baluchistan under its protection, the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay have declared that they must adopt an attitude of reserve as regards the fate of Lapland. Thereupon, the Moscow Government, going back on its word once more, has begun talking of dropping Holland. Under these circumstances conversations are about to cease. No Anglo-Franco-Russian Pact.

The newspapers announce that the Bolshevik districts round Leningrad are being ravaged by Commissars who burn the harvests and nationalise the women. What's more, the Red Army's shells are all duds.

Sunday

Everything is fixed. The Pact will be signed to-morrow. Russia has agreed, without *quid pro quo*, to guarantee the territorial integrity of Monomatapa.

The newspapers, etc., etc.....

"GIVE HIM BRANDY!"

(Continued From Page 1)

been taken, and the slave trade, bad in itself, and a disgrace to humanity, should have been continued? I see a parallel in the trade of liquor. But, even then, I am sure the thousands out of work, will, in due time, find other and cleaner work.

The cinema has given employment to thousands. What were these people doing before this industry came into being? This is a sort of backward process of argument, if you follow what I mean. Cannot we argue the other way round, and say those thousands, thrown out of employment by prohibition, will find work when some other industry springs up? And something is bound to happen. The money saved from liquor-drinking, will be spent in some other way, and these men must then find jobs. Any way, I am going to wish all success to Prohibition, if for no other reason than that I shall be in no further dread of hearing this hated cry—"Give him brandy"!

First Tramp: "What would you do if you won a pile of money?"

Second Tramp: "I'd have the park seats upholstered!"

"Fish much here?"
"Yes."
"What for?" a
"Bream mostly."
"What size?"
"Anything up to five pounds."
"What do they look like?"
"I've no idea!"

Raced with the question, "State what you know of Shakespeare's Hamlet," a pupil wrote:—

"Sakespeare's Hamlet is called Stratford-on-Avon, and is very popular with tourists to-day."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THREE-MINUTE POSER: Twenty-four candies is the correct solution, not 25. At the 5-for-2-cents rate the boy would have received 15 candies of the one kind and ten candies of the other kind. However, he specified that he wished the same amount of each kind. To get equal amounts of each kind of candy he was required to spend six of his cents for 12 candies at 2 for a cent and the remaining 4 cents for 12 candies at 3 for a cent.

Puzzlistic Clairvoyance: The object is a LOCK. By adding "Lock" to the names of the objects we get the words: PADlock, OAR lock, WHEEL lock and MATCH lock (mechanisms in firearms), SCALP lock and FORElock (forms of hair), HAMMER lock (a hold in wrestling).

Hidden Name Puzzle: The name of the general is KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM. The words defined are: Kit, It, Itch, Hen, Kitchen, Nero, Of, K, Hart, Art, To, Tou, M.

The Hidden Proverb: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Poetic Pamela: Car, Rouse,); Carrousel.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A DRAFT of mules had arrived at an army camp and a recruit made the mistake of going too near the business end of one of them.

His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started for hospital.

On the way, the invalid regained consciousness, gazed at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was carried along, and lowered his hands over the side to feel only empty space.

"My word!" he growled. "I haven't hit the ground yet."

* * * *

THE rector, walking over his sun burnt lawn, said to his old gardener. "Everything looks terribly dried up, John. I think I'll pray for rain to-morrow."

The old man replied, "Don't think me interferin sir, but it ain't much use praying for rain with the wind in the north."

* * * *

"MOTHER," said the daughter of the house, "I advertised under a different name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a refined gentleman with an eye to romance."

"How dreadful of you!" gasped her horrified parent. "Did you get any answers?"

"Only one—from father!"

* * * *

A social worker with more enthusiasm than sense called upon Terry Shea, night watchman, at his home.

"I hope, Mr. Shea," she said, that you do not squander your money in liquor and riotous living. I'm trying to interest the people of the neighbourhood in the new savings bank which has just been started. May I ask where you deposit your wages?"

* * * *

THE live-wire salesman walked into the factory and demanded an interview with the manager.

"Look here, sir," he began, energetically, "I'd like to talk to your men and sell them my correspondence course on how to put fire and sparkle into their work."

The manager turned pale.

"Get out of here," he roared. "Get out you idiot—this is a dynamite factory!"

* * * *

DONOVAN worked in a factory where they encouraged the staff to put forward ideas for the smoother working of the business. One morning he was shown into the manager's office, and announced that he had thought of a way of ensuring that none of the workers would be late in the future.

"That sounds good!" said the manager. "How do you propose to do it?"

"Sure and that's easy, sir," replied Donovan. "The last man in blows the whistle."

SOON after the arrival of her first baby, a mother went upstairs and found her husband standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child. Tears filled her eyes. Her arm stole round his neck as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder.

He started slightly at the touch. "Darling," he murmured, dreamily, "it's incomprehensible to me how they can sell such a crib as that for 7s. 6d.!"

* * * *

THEY were setting a number of preliminary details as young people will before they take the decisive step.

"Do you believe in allowances for married women?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied. "I think a husband should make allowances for a lot of things."

* * * *

"CATS, my dear," said the spinster, "I hate the very sight of them. I had a sweet little canary and some cat got that. I had a perfect parrot, and some cat got that; I had an adorable 'fiance,' and—oh, don't mention cats to me!"

* * * *

OUTSIDE a barber's shop a street musician started playing the euphonium.

After about five minutes, the barber went outside and said to him: "For 'eaven's sake go away—you're taking the edge off my razor."

A GIPSY family had just cleared away from near the vicar's nome and left a dead donkey partly covered. The vicar wrote to the council about the donkey. They responded rather facetiously, saying that it was vicar's duty to bury the dead.

The vicar replied that he knew that, but he just wanted to let the relatives know.

* * * *

A Forsty-headed, ruddy-cheeked tug captain was giving evidence in a salvage case.

He was describing what happened when a tow-rope of his tug parted while he was attempting to salvage a vessel.

"What order did you give when the rope parted?" inquired counsel in suave tones.

"I shouted to my men, "Haul in that——" He stopped in time, then continued with less spirit: "I gave orders for the tackle to be hauled in, and got alongside and made fast again. . . . I've got a loud voice," he added.

* * * *

THE Browns were standing on the balcony of the seaside hotel, and couldn't help hearing what young couple in the garden below were saying.

Mrs. Brown turned to her husband. "I think he's going to propose and we shouldn't be listening. Just whistle to warn him."

"Why should I?" asked Mr. Brown. "Nobody whistled to warn me."

THE young man, in faultless dress clothes, hurried into the police station early in the evening and placed his suitcase on the counter of the charge-room.

"Hey, what's that?" asked the sergeant in charge.

"Oh, just my pyjamas, shaving tackle, and what-not," came the cool response. "I'm just going off to a party with the boys and, as far as I can see, I'm pretty certain to be along here later on."

* * * *

A woman who was shopping at a large drapery establishment evinced a genius for "quick finance." The customer was considering the purchase of two yards of silk, which the assistant informed her would cost her seven shillings. Her purchase left a remnant of a yard and a half, which remnant the salesman suggested she should take.

"What will it cost?" demanded the woman.

"You can have it for four-and-sixpence, madam," replied the assistant.

"Then I'll take it," responded the shopper, promptly, "and you may keep the other two yards. A yard and a half will be enough.

* * * *

"THOSE slugs have eaten all my radishes!"

"Why not put down some salt?"

"Certainly not! If they can't eat 'em without salt, they can go without!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Sorry you've had to wait for your steak sir. Was it the white haired waiter who served you?"

"Maybe. But it was black when I gave him the order."

"You're great friends with Ethel aren't you?"

"Of course. What's she been saying about me?"

"How is Madam this morning?"

"Awful, Agnes, awful. If the Doctor should call tell him I'm too ill to see him."

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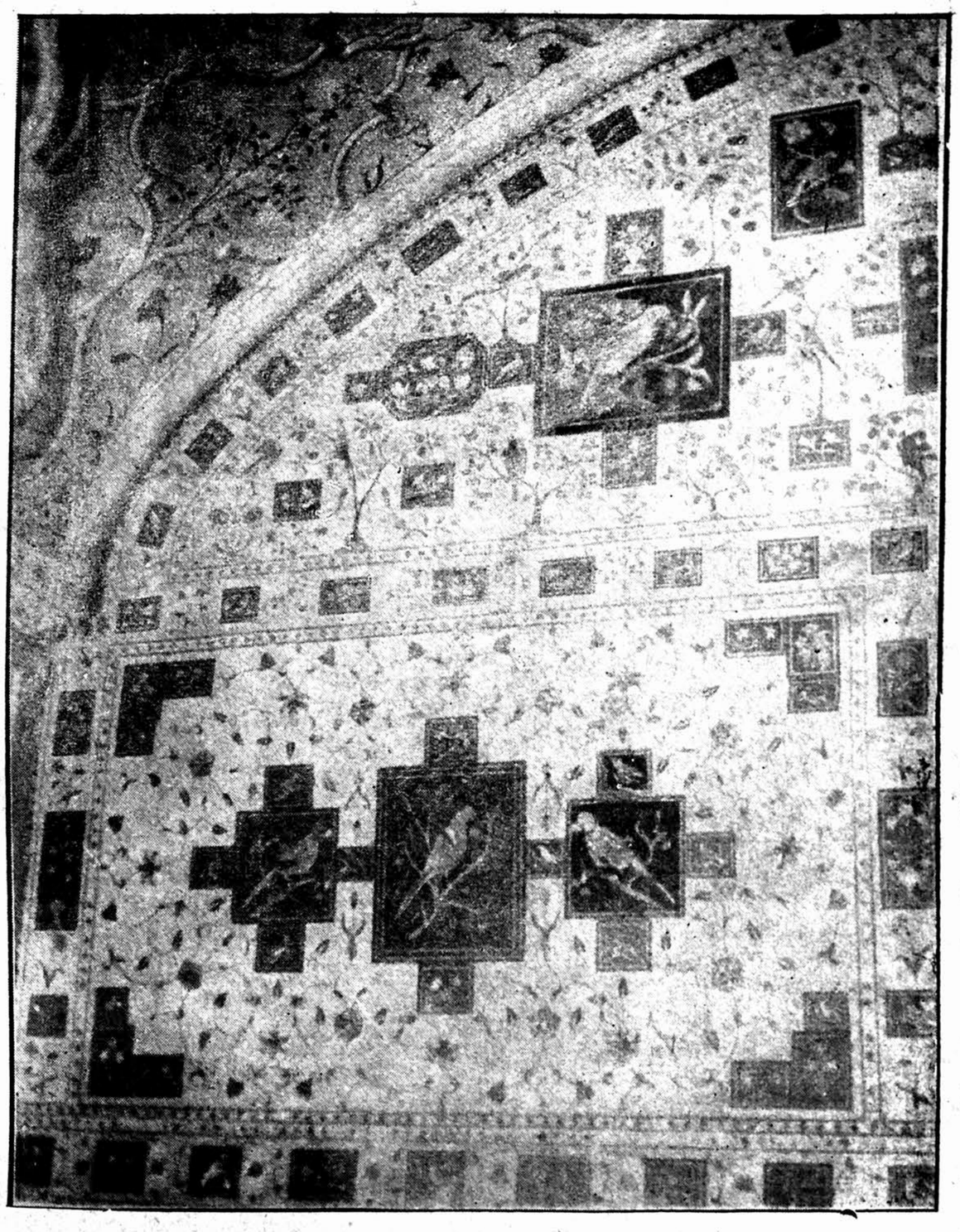
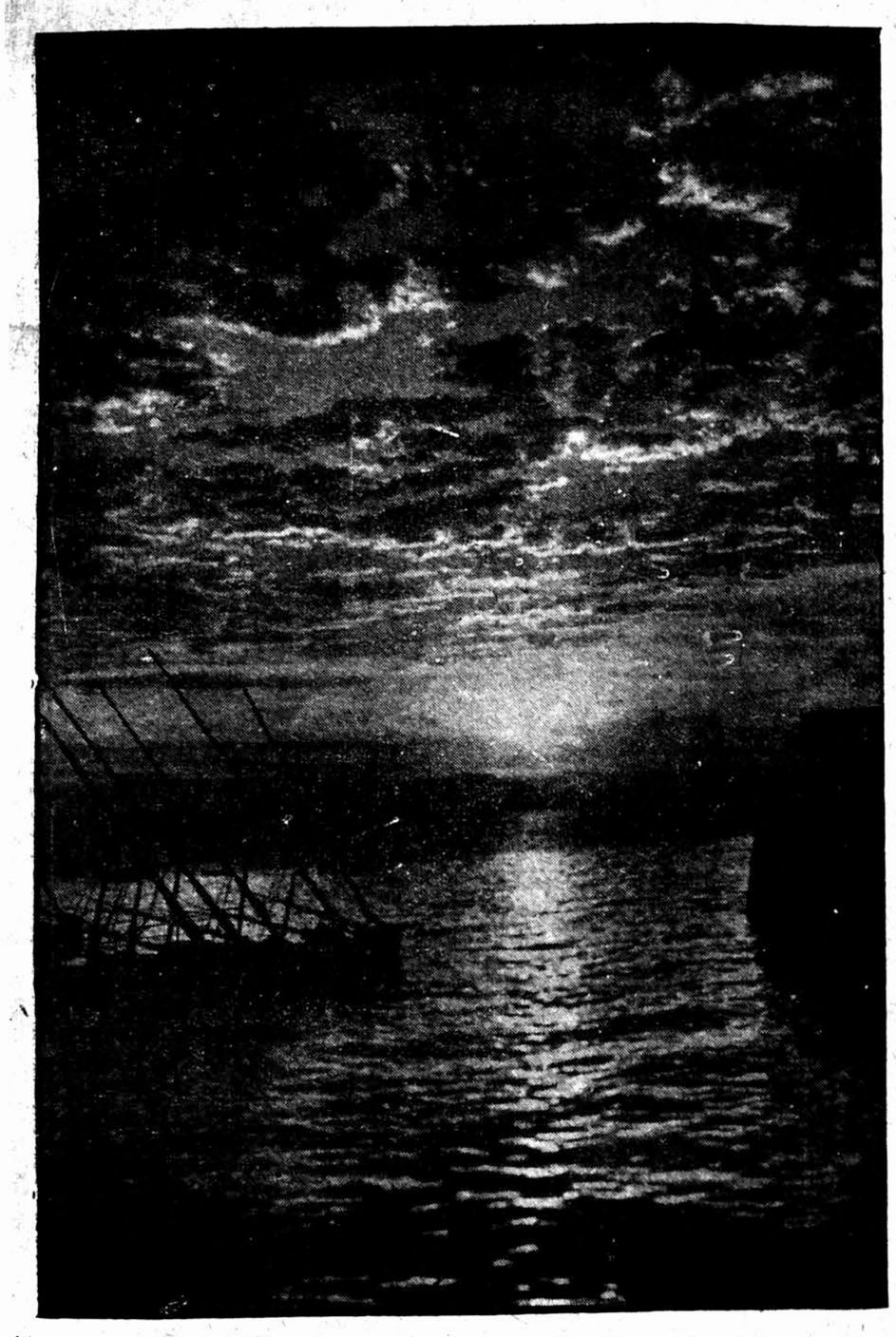
ART ON THE WALLS OF DIWAN-E-KHAS, DELHI.

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

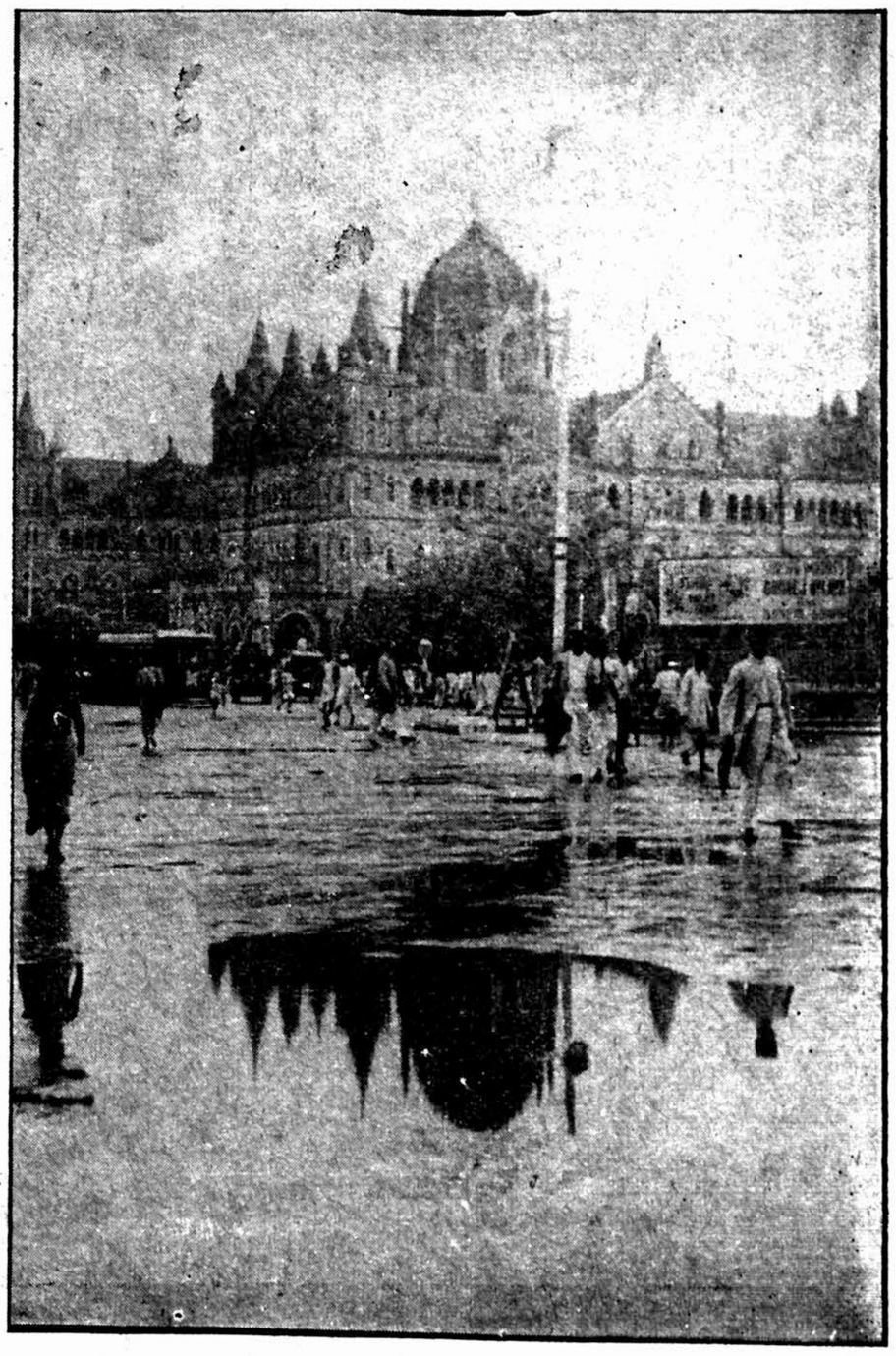


The shortage of nurses felt even in Switzerland, is seen from this Geneva's "Nursery Express" seting off for the babies' morning airing.



"Monsoon Sunrise".

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



"Monsoon Reflections" at Bori Bunder.

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawala).

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